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THE WAR.

Energetic Notes from Washington to Berlin in Behalf of Peace.

An Understanding Between Russia, Italy and This Government.

The Prussians Leisurely Advancing on Paris.

A Delegation from Berne to Intercede for Strasbourg.

MOVEMENTS OF MARSHAL BAZAINE

The Prussians Before Metz Constantly Harassed by His Troops.

Effective Sorties of the Garrison at Toul.

Meeting Between the Empress and the Prince Imperial at Hastings.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Dispatches from Washington to Berlin—United Effort of the United States, Russia and Italy for Peace—The Republic.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Three energetic dispatches have passed through from the United States Government at Washington to Berlin, protesting against the further continuation of the war. R.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The existence of an understanding between the United States, Russia and Italy, looking to the termination of the war is mentioned.

RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC.

Señor OLOZAGA, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, has communicated to M. JULES FAVRE the formal recognition of the new Government by Spain....Belgium is expected to recognize the Republic at once....The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, (official organ,) says the French Democracy cannot have France while the effects of its rule must be disastrous. Its ideas of solidarity are utopian. France glories in a Republic as she once gloried in the Empire. Let her try the experiment; but she must beware of dragging in other nations. The *Journal* condemns the language of VICTOR HUGO. While the bombardment of Paris would be a crime, words like these will never promote peace.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11.—It is reported that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs will leave Paris to-morrow to establish his Department at some southern point, probably at Marseilles, Tours being too much exposed.

THE ADVANCE.

The Prussians Getting Nearer and Nearer—Destruction of the Forests by the French—Railroad Destroyed.

PARIS, Sept. 11, via LONDON.—The Eastern Railway is still open to Nogent, [forty miles east-north-east from Paris,] but the Prussians are at Château Thierry, [fifty miles north-east by north,] advancing on La Fertésous Jouarre, [thirty-six miles east-north-east from Paris.] The rolling-stock of the road is withdrawn as the enemy advances, and the bridges and culverts are destroyed before the track is abandoned. The Prussian scouts are reported at Villiers, Acron, Verneuil, Chatillon, Montmesnil, Valley-sur-Aisne, Lesanne and Lehauny. They maintain strict discipline and commit no depredations. The Prussians have impressed into their service the young men at Montmirail whom they found assembled for conscription. Gen. TROCHU has given orders to level all the woods in sight of Paris on the enemy's approach.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FORESTS.

PARIS, via LONDON, Sept. 11—Evening.—The corps of Sappers and Miners, assisted by the inhabitants, are felling the forests in the Departments of Seine and Seine-et-Oise, and as the Prussians approach the trees will be set on fire. The gas-works in the vicinity of the city have nearly all been destroyed.

LONDON REPORTS.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The railway offices have discontinued the sale of through passenger-tickets to Paris. It is rumored that the Prussians hold the Northern Railway Station at Creil, where several other lines of railway meet. The French mails are scanty and irregular.

THE INVADERS TO CONCENTRATE ON WEDNESDAY.

SEDAN, Sept. 9.—There are now marching on Paris five *corps d'armée*. The corps of the Crown Prince and the Bavarian corps are marching together. The other corps have all been ordered to take their respective positions, ten leagues from Paris, by the 14th inst.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 10.—At the present pace the army of the Prince Royal and the Bavarians should be in their designated positions around Paris on Wednesday next. From these points they will slowly close in upon the French fortifications. A Prussian force was at Compeigne this (Saturday) forenoon.

THE BESIEGED CITIES.

A Delegation from Berne to Intercede for Strasbourg—Surrender of Laon—Activity of Bazaine at Metz.

BERNE, Sept. 11.—A delegation has left this city for the head-quarters of the King of Prussia, to intercede for Strasbourg.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The enemy has captured some guns and munitions of war on the way to Strasbourg. A letter received from the besieged city says its condition is much better than was supposed. The garrison has plenty of munitions and food for two months.

SURRENDER OF LAON.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The citadel of Laon was surrendered to save it from destruction. The Prussians subsequently blew up the fortifications.

[The following was received on Saturday night and appeared in the TIMES of yesterday:]

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The afternoon papers report the following: The Prussians demanded the surrender of Laon. The French commandant opened the gates, and the Prussians, officers and soldiers, entered. When they were well inside, the French commandant fired the mine, blowing up the citadel and killing and wounding a great number of the enemy.

METZ AND TOUL.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Marshal BAZAINE does not remain inactive. He is constantly sending out expeditions to harass the Prussians before Metz. The garrison of Toul still holds out. They have made several effective sorties.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The following dispatch, dated at the Prussian head-quarters at Rheims, last night, has been received today:

More than 25,000 French prisoners were captured in front of Sedan, before the capitulation on the 2d inst. By the capitulation 83,000 prisoners fell into our hands. Of these 14,000 were wounded. Besides the prisoners, 400 field-pieces, including seventy *mitrailleurs*, 150 siege guns, 10,000 horses, and an immense amount of war material was surrendered.

THE IMPERIAL EXILES.

Meeting of the Empress and the Prince Imperial—The Scene Not Described Because Indescribable—A Remarkable Coincidence.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—At 9 o'clock Thursday night M. DE LESSEPS, who was not recognized at the time, walked into the Marine Hotel at Hastings, and inquired for the Prince Imperial. M. DUPREE, the custodian of the Prince, was summoned. After a brief conversation the gentleman left the house, but soon returned with two ladies dressed as Sisters of Charity. One of these was the Empress EUGENIE. The Empress felt so strong that she was suffered to see the Prince without notice or preparation. The scene at the meeting of the mother and child is not described, because, as those who witnessed it say it was indescribable. [Sic.] The next day the Empress was ill. Dr. BLAKISTON and a surgeon were summoned to attend her. It is a remarkable coincidence that these medical gentlemen are the same who prescribed for LOUIS PHILIPPE on his landing at Hastings, twenty-two years ago.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The members of the suite of the Empress and Prince Imperial sailed from Antwerp this morning for Harwich, England. They took with them an immense quantity of baggage.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—King WILLIAM wrote to the Queen describing his emotions on meeting the French Emperor. He says: "It was overwhelming for a moment. I could not control myself on thus meeting him whom three years ago I saw at the summit of grandeur. The Emperor was equally moved."

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Some of the journals having reported that Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE wept when he met the Emperor, the former writes a letter to the journals denying the story, and adding that both his friends and his enemies know that he has more manly habits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recognition of the French Republic, and Sympathy for Germany—Ingenious Resolutions by a Democratic Convention.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The Democratic County Convention, yesterday, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Republicans of France receive our hearty welcome into the family of free nations; that its people, endeared to us by traditional ties, have our sincerest sympathy in their relief from thraldom. That we commend the Administration of the Federal Government for the recognition so far accorded to the Republic of France, and demand that moral aid of its support shall be given to the fullest extent in behalf of the rule of the people.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of Germany have our hearty good wishes for their endeavors to bring about a united country, and that, in congratulating them on their valiant conduct in the war, we trust that the liberty which the defeat of the Emperor has given their sister State will be indicated in their own persons, and a grand German Republic be the glorious result of their efforts.

A BIG BONE.

Portion of the Skeleton of a Mastodon Exhumed in Illinois—Dimensions of the Reconstructed Animal.

From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 10.

As has been noticed in our news columns, there was found, near Aurora, in this State, not long since, a gigantic bone, supposed to belong to the skeleton of some of the extinct animals. It was discovered while digging a well in a low, sloughy place, and was imbedded in the earth, about seven feet from the surface. A gentleman connected with the Academy of Sciences has recently visited Aurora for the purpose of inquiring into the matter, and has brought back photographs of the relic. It belongs to the species of *mastodon* called *M. Giganteus*, and is the left *humerus*, the bone corresponding to that between the shoulder and elbow of man. It measures in length forty-four inches, in lateral diameter at either end one foot, and in the narrow part at the centre six inches. It is in a good state of preservation. Now, there seems to be nothing strange or curious in the bone of the mastodon having been found, for during the last ten years there have been a large number of these trophies unearthed in all parts of the country, and from a single bone so small that experts could only by dint of much study make out to what species it belonged, to a whole skeleton; they have been struck at various depths, from six inches to ten feet from the surface, and always in a situation that made it certain they had been kept moist, usually in a marsh; they have been found nearly always just below the black earth, and upon the marly clay, and usually the several pieces of a single skeleton have been much scattered; they have been found to be in various states of preservation, from the hard, rocky bone to a fragile, crumbling mass, ready to fall to pieces on being touched. In none of these particulars does the Aurora specimen show us any marked difference from former discoveries, or reveal anything new regarding this gigantic beast, long ages ago exterminated. But, in its size, it far exceeds anything heretofore known, and indicates an animal of such monster dimensions that it staggers the imagination to conceive of it. Were not the individuals who took the measurements of this bone gentlemen of matured judgment and care, we should be strongly inclined to doubt the correctness of their figures. If the dimensions given are accurate, the specimen is nearly four inches longer than any other similar bone as yet discovered, and when fitted to the living body of its owner, must have formed part of an animal little less than fifteen feet high. The value of the trophy may be understood when we reflect that the tallest mastodon skeleton now known is about twelve feet high, that being approximately the height of Dr. WARREN's mounted skeleton in Boston, while the Cohoes mastodon, in Albany, falls but little below it. Of the two mounted specimens in our own Academy of Sciences, the tallest measures eight feet and nine inches. Both of these, however, it is quite generally conceded, were somewhat younger than adult animals. The bones dug up at Wheaton last year—which, by the way, have been secured by the Academy, and will soon be deposited permanently in its collection—are a little less in size than the Warren mastodon. A few bones recently brought from Peru, Ind., by the same institution, are considerably larger than these, but fall far short of the dimensions of the Aurora specimen. Let those who have been frequenters of the museum on Wabash-avenue, and who have been amazed at the proportions of the larger mastodon as he looms up by the side of the skeletons of the horse and ox, imagine him—if they can—increased in size until his vertical measurement shall be six feet greater, and then wonder that a race of the brute creation, which reckoned among its number even though but few of these colossal animals, once overran this whole land. Such they undoubtedly did, for they are being exhumed from swamps and wet places all over the country, and might, without doubt, be found in the dry earth, too, were it not for the fact that here, subject to alternations of moisture and dryness through the ages, they have long ago gone back to the dust they came from.

Last of the Red River Insurrection—The Taking of Fort Garry by the Regular Troops.

The following is from a private letter of a Sergeant in the Sixtieth Rifles, who took part in the recovery of Fort Garry. It is printed in the Toronto *Leader*, of Sept. 10:

"We have been working from 3 A. M. till dark every night (Sunday included) from the time we left Collingwood till we entered the mouth of the Red River. I have not seen 100 acres of land in this country tillable. It is the most sterile land that I ever saw or heard of. There are but a few small settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company that present any mark of civilization, and they are placed between Fort Francis and Red River. I saw some Indians as we passed through the Lake of the Woods, and I must tell you that they are the most dirty and ugly specimens of human nature that I ever saw or heard of. Some of them had blankets around them; others were nearly naked; it is hard to distinguish the male from the female. Here the Indians are very wild in appearance and they are all nearly painted on the face; this shows they are ready for war. We passed a large settlement of Indians near the Stone Fort at Lower Fort Garry, and they hoisted the union jack immediately they got sight of our boats and cheered us as we passed them. We arrived at Fort Garry on the [illegible] August, three months from the time we left Toronto. We left Toronto on the Queen's birth-day. The day we took Fort Garry was a very wet one. My company was the advanced guard. We halted about two miles from Fort Garry. The whole battalion formed up on the plain and advanced toward the Fort. RIEL held the Fort till he could see us advancing. He had nearly all the guns charged, but when he saw the regulars advancing he crossed the river with alacrity and his body after him, about fifty men well armed. He was not quite an hour gone when we took it. Some people thought he was in the Fort. When we were within 400 yards of it the big guns were pointed on us, but there was no one to fire them off. The whole of the gates were shut except one that he escaped through. When we were near the Fort the civilians gathered around us and cheered, expecting to hear the guns go off. Col. MCNEIL rode up near the Fort and discovered that RIEL and his party had escaped. After we got this news, we formed up and marched into the fort, with the band playing us in, and the whole of the people present cheering us; after which we had a royal salute of twenty-one shots out of RIEL's big guns. He had twenty-eight cannon pieces in the fort. We hear he is only about ten or fifteen miles from here, and his men are still with him, stripping all who come near him. The volunteers have not arrived yet.

THE NEW COLORADO MINES.

Wild Excitement Among the Adventurers of the Territory—The Richest Silver Deposits on the Continent—A City Grown Up in a Month.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

The excitement over this new district is nothing short of wonderful. People are rushing in here from the surrounding country by hundreds, eager to be the first to secure claims. They come from Central City, from Black Hawk, Georgetown, Denver, Evans, Greeley, Cheyenne, almost crazy with excitement over the great prospects offered in this region. Some of the mining camps in this locality, which, a few weeks ago, were in a very flourishing condition, now have the appearance of deserted towns. Nor is the excitement confined to this territory alone. Old prospectors and miners from White Pine and the other districts in Nevada are already on the ground. Many have come from the Sweetwater district, and not a few from the South, who were on the way to the new diggings in Arizona. One thousand five hundred would be a low estimate of the people already arrived here, where, one month ago, a single cabin was the only evidence of the white man. The Grand Island district is situated about twenty miles from Central City, between the North and South Boulders, very near to the Snowy Range. It is on the same silver belt that has been found at White Pine, on the north of us, and in Arizona on the south. The prospectors who discovered it were guided, in a great measure, by these regions. Knowing that this belt must run through Colorado, and believing, from the discoveries made at Georgetown, that it could not be very far from there, they determined to make a thorough examination of the surrounding country, until they found the silver blossom, (as the outcropping on the surface is called,) or were satisfied of the absence of any mines. After long and tiresome efforts, their perseverance was at length rewarded, and now they are reaping a rich harvest, the result of months of fruitless labor.

The discoverers of the Grand Island District are wealthy men today, who a month ago were glad to get the supplies necessary to enable them to prosecute their labors. They have undoubtedly found one of the richest silver mining regions ever known. Old White Piners say that the ore is not only more valuable than that taken out in Nevada, but also that there is more of it. While many claims have been taken up, and some opened, there still seems to be plenty for all. Ore from the Cariboo and Idaho leads has been sent to the smelting works at Central City for reduction, and paid very largely, one lot assaying 3,000 ounces to the ton. But it is questionable if much can be done in developing the mines this Fall and Winter, owing to the heavy snows which will soon cover up everything. We have already had a snow-storm, when a couple of inches fell and remained on the ground for about thirty-six hours. However, there is no evidence yet of any cessation in work. Three stages run daily between Central City and here, and vehicles of every description can be seen on the road. Many a poor fellow may be met, leading the little pack-mule—on whose back are all his worldly goods—whose pockets could not stand the rapacious grasp of stage companies; but whose heart is cheered and encouraged on the way by the brightest visions of rich silver lodes and future wealth.

Grand Island, though only a month old, boasts of several stores, and two hotels. It would rather astonish people in the cities to see the goods in the former, and to partake of the accommodations of the latter. The merchants have everything for sale needed in a mining camp, from machinery down to needles and thread. The hotels offer you a blanket and a soft place on the rough board floor, and charge as if you were facing the handsome and polished cashier at the Sherman House.

The miners themselves build cabins, buy their own provisions, do their own cooking, and are entirely independent. They usually pair off, and two of them live together, work together and have everything in common. This custom is very necessary, as well as pleasant, and often friendships are formed in these rough places, by services rendered to each other in times of danger or sickness, which bind them together closer even than ties of blood.

The largest mine yet opened keeps six teams hauling to Central City, and any of them require from two to three. Many who own interests here have gone to Chicago to get machinery, and as soon as it arrives, and can be put into operation, the yield will be largely increased. A degree of activity prevails that reminds the few '49 boys in our camp of their early days, when fortunes were taken out in a few weeks. But as I have before said, it is doubtful if much will be done, or can be done, before Spring. When the snow begins to fall in any quantity, the roads must be so blocked up that it will be next to impossible to make any progress over them. The ores cannot then be hauled to the works, and machinery and supplies cannot be conveyed to the mines. All prospecting must cease, as it would be rather difficult to accomplish anything in the way of discovery with from ten to twelve feet of snow on the ground. But in the Spring reduction works will be erected near the mines, when the ores can be treated without many of the expenses now necessary. Machinery, too, will then be shipped from the States to this region, and we can hardly fail in producing a large amount of silver. What all these people, who come crowding in on every coach, are to do the coming Winter, is more than I can imagine. If they succeed in securing the richest lead in the world, and prevented from working it, they will find silver as hard food for them as gold was for Midas. Many a poor devil is destined to endure a great deal between now and Spring, unless something entirely unexpected turns up to relieve him. But still they will come in the face of all reason and common sense. Surely their folly and eagerness for wealth ought to bring on them some punishment. I am afraid, however, that the troubles of not a few will increase to actual suffering. But many of them have done the same thing before, and each one, I suppose, imagines himself the lucky man, and that all the others are taking dreadful chances. It is very ludicrous to hear the accounts some give of these new discoveries on their way to them. A little exaggeration from each one who tells the story, soon magnifies the richness of the region, until one would suppose that all the labor necessary to secure the precious metal would be to pick it up and carry it away. But, as one views the rough mountains, where the silver really is, his thoughts become a little more rational, and the necessity of hard work soon appears evident, even to the most visionary. Of the lodes already discovered, where work is in actual progress, we can say something, and produce facts to substantiate our words.

The oldest lead in the district is the "Caribee." This mine has reached a depth of seventy-five feet. Two different ores have been taken out, which vary considerably in price. The select ore, as the best is called, is worth from [illegible] per ton. The common or inferior ore sells readily for about [illegible] per ton. How much these ores are strictly worth cannot be ascertained. Prof. HILL, to whose works in Black-hawk they have always been taken, buys them from the proprietors of the mine, and reduces them as his own. Of course, he must be realizing a handsome profit, as he is anxious to obtain the ore as fast as it can be taken out. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars has been refused by the owners of the "Caribee" lead for their interests, which proves, beyond a doubt, that they entertain a high opinion of the value of the mines. The next in order of discovery is the "Idaho" lead, and I may say that the great enthusiasm which has broken out among our people for Grand Island, is due principally to the richness of the ore taken from the "Idaho." This mine was discovered in August, and at the depth of seventeen feet, a pay-vein was struck, forty-two inches wide. Never in the history of silver mining on this continent, has a vein been found at once so extensive and rich, so near to the surface.

Arrival of Southern Steam-ships.

The Steam-ship *General Meade*, Capt. SAMPSON, from New-Orleans Sept. 4, and South-west Pass 5th, with merchandise and passengers, and the steam-ship *South Carolina*, Capt. ATKINS, from Charleston Sept. 8, with merchandise and passengers, reached this port late last night.

The Steam-ship *Volunteer*, Capt. FREEMAN, from Philadelphia, with merchandise and passengers.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Further Particulars of the Loss of the Iron-Clad "Captain."

Arrival of Eighteen of the Crew at Cape Correbedo.

The Pope Preparing to Give up Rome.

Attempt to Throw the Washington Express Train from the Track.

LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN.

Account of the Disappearance of the Vessel—Survivors of the Crew.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Admiral MILNE makes the following report of the circumstances attending the disappearance of the ironclad *Captain*:

"I was on board the *Captain* on the morning of the 6th. Everything was in order. A sailing trial began in the afternoon. The breeze was moderate and the ships carried royals. At 4 in the afternoon the breeze freshened. The *Captain* was making from eleven to thirteen knots. It was observed that the sea washed over her lee deck, her gunwale sometimes being level with the water. I left the *Captain* at 5½ P. M., when she was twenty miles off Finisterre. Evolutions were resumed and continued from 8 to 10 P. M., the ships being at their designated positions. A westward course was taken. At 11 P. M. the wind freshened, the barometer fell, and a gale sprung up. Our sails were reefed. The *Captain* was close astern of the flag-ship, steaming steadily and gaining on us. I noticed, at 1¼ A. M., that she was six points abaft our beam, heeling over very much. Her light a few minutes later was still visible, after which a thick rain shut her out. At dawn ten ships of the fleet were to be seen, but the *Captain* was missing. The squadron scattered to search for her, when fragments of the wreck were found, but no survivors could be discovered.

LATER.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Eighteen of the crew of the iron-clad *Captain* have reached Cape Correbedo. They report that another boat full of people was stove and upset, and all on board were lost.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Convocation of the Cortes Postponed—Reinforcements for the Spanish Army in Cuba—The Pope Preparing to Give up Rome—The Belgian Mail Service—Royal Favors.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—The Government and the Permanent Committee of Deputies have agreed to postpone the convocation of the Cortes. No date has yet been fixed upon...Eleven hundred reinforcements leave for Cuba on Monday in the steamer *Canarias*, and 1,000 more on Saturday in the steamer *Porto Rico*. The steamer *Santander* has already sailed with 860. These are the first installments of the 10,000 soldiers promised....Captain-General DE RODAS has tendered again his resignation, and it is now under consideration.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Advices from Rome represent that the Pope is making preparations to meet the transfer of the Italian Government to Rome. It is reported that he will retire to Castle Gondolfo as soon as the Italians approach the city.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11.—The time for sending in bids for the American mail service by the proposed line of steamers between Antwerp and New-York, has been extended to the 17th.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* says HERR DELBRUCK's recent missive to the King of Prussia referred to the intrigues of certain German princes....Queen AUGUSTA personally congratulated Mr. BANCROFT, the American Minister, on his attaining the fiftieth year of his Doctorate.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Emperor of Russia has conferred the Order of St. George on Prince LOUIS WILLIAM, Duke of Bavaria, as a mark of his admiration for the gallantry displayed by the Bavarian troops.

AN ACCIDENT PREVENTED.

Attempt to Throw the New-York Express Off the Track Near Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—As the express train from New-York and Philadelphia, due here at 6:50 this morning, was passing Beltsville, fifteen miles from Washington, a man, calling himself, JOHN CONNOR, was discovered placing a large stone on the track, evidently for the purpose of throwing off the train. The engine was stopped by the engineer, who, with the fireman and conductor, got off the train and captured the man, and brought him to Washington, where he is now in prison awaiting the requisition of the Governor of Maryland.

LONG BRANCH IN MOURNING.

Burial of the Victims of the Tom's River Calamity—Impressive Ceremonies.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 10.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, the funeral of four of the victims of the late disaster at Tom's River took place at the Centenary M. E. Church, and it was the largest funeral that has ever taken place at Long Branch. The names of the persons buried were ELLA MAPLES, HELEN LANE, ALFARETTA and JAMES MARTIN. The children of the Sunday-school attached to the church, numbering about 250, were formed in open order. The bodies in caskets were deposited in front of the altar. The children closed up, and marching by the caskets, each one deposited a piece of evergreen. The church was draped in mourning, and the caskets were handsomely strewn with rare and beautiful flowers.

Five ministers officiated, Rev. J. B. GRAW and Rev. S. A. MORRELL, of the Centenary Church; Rev. H. G. WILLIAMS, of Tom's River; Rev. J. S. H. WAITE, of the Presbyterian Church, Tom's River; and Rev. J. B. WILSON, of the Dutch Reformed Church, Long Branch. Hon. G. COWPERTHWAITE, GEO. M. JAY, the editor of the Tom's River *Courier*, and many other citizens of Tom's River, were present. It was estimated that there were over 2,500 persons at the funeral. Mrs. SYDNEY THROCKMORTON and MARIA MARTIN, two more of the victims, were buried from the Mechanicsville Church, this afternoon. To-morrow the funeral of the two remaining victims will take place from the Centenary Church, where PETER HOWLAND and LIBBIE D. STYLES will be interred in the same grave, in the garments they purchased some time ago to wear at their wedding, which was to take place in about three weeks.

Serious Fire in Philadelphia—The Losses and Insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The carpet factory of Messrs. JAMES BROMLEY & BROS. was burned to-day. The loss is $105,000; insured for $75,000. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment by the fire. Finished carpets, valued at $10,000, were destroyed. The insurance is in the Royal, of Lycoming; Mutual and Home, of New-York; Phenix, of Hartford; Fulton, of New-York; Home, of New-Haven; Excelsior, of New-York; Narragansett, of Providence; Pacific, of San Francisco, and Hartford companies, each for $5,000. The Etna, of Hartford, and the North British, each for $10,000.

WASHINGTON.

The Political Situation in Missouri—Increased Sale of Beer Stamps, in Consequence of the War—Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—Senator DRAKE, of Missouri, who has been absent in New-England since the adjournment of Congress, arrived here today, on his way to Missouri, where he will take the field, in favor of the election of Gov. MCCLURG. Mr. DRAKE thinks that the election of GRATZ BROWN would place Missouri under the control of the Democracy.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE BEER BUSINESS.

The books of the Revenue Bureau show a large increase in the sale of beer stamps since the commencement of the European war. About 200,000 stamps are now sold daily, which is three or four times as many as before. The increased demand is mainly from St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and Milwaukee, and is undoubtedly attributable to the jollity with which the German victories have been celebrated in this country. This country is thus a gainer in a small degree by the misfortunes of the European Powers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The President has recognized HENRY C. DALLETT as Consul of Nicaragua at Philadelphia....Chief Engineer SHOCK has been appointed Acting Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, during the absence of Mr. KING....The Land Office has approved and listed to the State of California list No. 18, for 13,750 acres in San Francisco, and list No. 2, for 15,719 acres in Marysville Land District; also, swamp-land list No. 8, for 7,070 acres in Stockton District....Mr. BERTHEMY has received no official notification of the appointment of a successor, and continues to discharge the duties of French Minister.

THE INDIANS.

The Cherokee Nation—Willingness to Receive Their Brethren of North Carolina.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 11.—The Cherokee Council passed resolutions on the 10th inst. authorizing the principal chiefs to inform the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of their willingness to receive the North Carolina Cherokees into the Nation, provided they remove without expense to the Nation; and also that no rights or benefits now claimed by them be granted until they shall have removed West and become identified as citizens of the Nation.

Treaty of Peace with the Sioux and Chippewas of Dakota—They Desire to Send a Delegation to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Father TERINOA, missionary among the Sioux and Chippewa Indians in Dakota Territory, has forwarded to the President a treaty of peace made and signed together at Fort Abercrombie on the 18th August, by those tribes, in the presence of Gen. L. C. HUNT, commanding the post. The men of the Sioux nation add to the treaty a request that the President order, through the Indian Bureau, an appropriation of their money to be made and applied to the erection of a Catholic chapel on their reserve. They also desire that if practicable some of them be chosen to come to Washington to see the President and confer with him on matters regarding the Agency.

POLITICAL.

Opening of the Campaign in Ohio—The Tennessee Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 11.—Senator THURMAN, of Ohio, opened the Democratic campaign here last night, by a speech before the Young Men's Democratic Club, in Mozart Hall. There was a goodly attendance.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 11.—Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which assembles here on Tuesday next, are already arriving. The Convention promises to be an interesting political event.

The Canvass in Maine—Rallies of the Opposing Parties.

PORTLAND, Sept. 11.—The Democrats and Republicans held grand rallies in this city last evening. Both were largely attended. At the latter, Senator EDMUNDS, of Vermont, and Mr. GEO. WALTER HARRIMAN, of New-Hampshire, spoke.

Work on the Sutro-Tunnel—Shipments of Wheat in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—The work of the Sutro-tunnel has progressed through sixteen feet of hard porphyry and thirty inches of water....Three thousand tons of wheat were shipped over the California and Oregon Railroad in August, which is but a small portion of the wheat yet stored in the Sacramento Valley. The farmers are holding for a rise.

The Denver Excursion Party—Arrival at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 10.—The New-York and Chicago members of the Denver excursion party arrived here this morning, all well and delighted with the trip. At Kansas City the party's train was divided, several cars going thence to St. Louis, and the balance coming direct over the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads, to Chicago.

Supposed Incendiarism—Destruction of Car-Works by Fire.

READING, Sept. 11.—The car-works of Messrs. WILLIAM S. SAND & CO., at Pottstown, were burned at an early hour this morning. Loss about $20,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The receipts at the German Sanitary Festival, last night, were $6,000. Today the pavilion was thronged, and Gen. SHERMAN was a visitor. The General Sanitary Committee of Virginia City, Nevada, has purchased a silver brick valued at $6,000.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 11.—In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Judge CUTTING sentenced JOHN P. LAWRENCE to be hanged for the murder of LAVINIA ATWOOD in January last.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Capt. STAPLES, of the bark *Sarah A. Staples*, arrived from Antwerp, was lost overboard in a gale on the 4th inst.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 11.—It is expected that the Watuppa and Mechanics Mills, at Fall River, will resume operations to-morrow.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 11.—Bishop DOMENEC, who has just returned from Rome, where he went to attend the Ecumenical Council, had a public reception today. There was a grand procession of religious societies, which was over a mile in length. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 11.—Prof. H. VAUGHAN, the newly appointed Secretary, with his family, arrived here today....Two hundred tons of silver ore, and twenty thousand pounds of bullion were shipped during the past week.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—ALFRED M. [illegible], a well-known citizen of this city, died of apoplexy last evening, aged sixty years.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—Dr. POWHATAN B. STARKE, who died here yesterday afternoon, was Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, A. F. and A. M.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 10.—The annual fair of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society opens on Tuesday next, and will continue for four days. The number of entries this year is larger than that of last.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—WM. HAMMOND, a well-known cricketer and manager of the Union Base Ball Grounds, died last night of congestion of the lungs and typhoid fever.

The French National Subscription.

The French subscriptions in aid of the French wounded are continued with unabated vigor in this City and in different parts of the country. Boston has, through M. AUGUSTE, the Treasurer of the French Committee at Boston, made its first remittance of $800 to M. GANDY, the President of the French Subscription Committee of this City. The French population at Boston and in New-England is said to be very small.

M. DEMONGEOT, the Treasurer of the Washington Subscription Committee, has transmitted to the Committee in this City a check for 3,075 45 francs, drawn on DREXEL, HAYES & CO., at Paris, and made payable to Baron ROTHSCHILD, President of the Societé de Paris, in aid of the French wounded.

A dozen French operatives at Sandisfield, Mass., have forwarded $18 to the Committee.

AN EXECUTION IN JAPAN.

On the Way to the Scene—The Spectators—The Head Executioner—A Ghastly Sight.

Japan Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

Death by beheading is the usual mode of execution, and is the sentence passed on murderers and incorrigible thieves. Matricides, parricides and great criminals suffer crucifixion, a speedy but painful death, while incendiaries are burned alive. Should some one exclaim that such existing punishments are positive proof of barbarism, I would merely remark that it is only very recently that the law punishing high treason by hanging, drawing and quartering, a far more cruel death than any of the above, has been abolished in England.

The following is transcribed from the code of laws of IYEYAS, as drawn up about 1620. I quote from the translation of Mr. DICKSON: "Men are prone to become indolent and lazy at work, and in consequence become thieves, breaking the laws and occasioning trouble. All these must be severely punished by death, and if any one sets houses on fire, forges seals and signatures, poisons, coins false money, such shall be either burned alive or be speared on a cross."

Surely, this is scarcely uncivilized reasoning.

A few days since I was informed that the execution of a criminal guilty of robbery and murder was appointed to take place on the following morning at 8 o'clock. Accordingly, at 6½ I started, in company with three friends, for the *tobi*, or execution ground, distant from Yokohama about three miles. The ride, full of novelty as it would be to a stranger, is of little interest to old residents, being entirely through the native town of Yokohama, with which, for [illegible] and variety of "stinks," not even Cologne could compare, and which on stomachs undefended by breakfast told most painfully. After passing the *Muige* hill we leave the high road, and turn down a lane entirely overshadowed by fir and bamboo, from which we emerge on to an open plain. That is the execution ground on the slight hill to the left, a cleared space surrounded on three sides by tall trees. There is a crowd of, perhaps, a thousand Japanese, and mingled with them a few foreigners, mostly soldiers and blue-jackets. Riding through a field of ripening grain to within a hundred yards of the cleared ground, we leave our horses, and, escorted by a most polite official, enter the place of execution. We find a space of about forty feet by fifty inclosed by slight stakes and ropes, around which the crowd is congregated, a passage being kept clear at one corner for the entrance of the prisoner and officials. Our acquaintance with some of the latter procures us admission within the ropes, and being there we wish ourselves well out again,—we are so horribly near to the preparations. We stand with our backs against a low hut of bamboo—palm thatched—in which, squatting on the ground, are half a dozen coolies, neatly dressed in tight-fitting garments of blue and white. There is also a man of about forty-five years of age, with a very pleasant face, a small thin man, of very neat appearance, certainly not a man of muscular strength, not over five feet three inches in height, but cleanly made. This is the head executioner, to be put out of the world by whom is almost a boon, so dextrous is he. Leaning against the side of the hut is a sword with blade about three feet long, and handle about one foot in length, bound with white linen, and without any hilt. To our right, about four paces distant, is a freshly-dug hole, about two feet square, and eighteen inches deep, at the side of which is a roll of rough mats. On our left, close to the ropes, are two uprights about four feet in height, supporting a cross piece, into which is driven an iron spike, on either side of which is a lump of clay. One of the assistants brings a pail of water and wooden dipper, and places it by the side of the hole. Let us walk a little further off from that horrible hole. Three sides of the inclosure are surrounded by trees into which some few blue-jackets have climbed. The crowd presses against the ropes, the front rank kneeling or sitting. The open side of the inclosure is on the slope of a little hill, and is clear of spectators. It looks toward the east to Yedo, so that the criminal kneels with his face toward the capital.

A bright, lovely morning, with a few light, fleecy clouds straggling across the blue. At our feet the plains almost covered with ripening grain and patches of emerald—the early rice; beautiful groves sheltering peaceful hamlets; beyond, the bay lying like glass in the early sunlight, bounded by the distant hills of the opposite shore, and the dimly-seen fortification of the capital. A cruel view for dying eyes, a cruel contrast with the morning's work.

The crowd is very quiet; no joking, no loud talking; yet all are of the lowest class. One shudders, however, to see so many women and children. Whatever noise there is, proceeds from some of the few foreigners on the ground, soldiers, sailors and loafers.

A quarter to eight. I ask an official standing near me where the prisoner is; he points to a small building about a quarter of a mile distant, and tells me that he is now having his last meal before being brought up for execution. A murmur runs through the crowd, and all eyes are turned to this building, from whence emerges a little procession. It passes through the fields, and halts before a little shrine, where the last offering is paid, and the last prayer is said. Then it advances toward us. The officials go forward to the opening in the inclosure set apart for the entrance of the prisoner. Arrived there, the procession halts, and a white cloth is bound around the criminal's eyes. They all enter the inclosure. First come two men carrying large lanterns, unlighted, then four others, carrying long staves with strangely-shaped iron heads. Several officials, followed by the prisoner, blind-folded and with his hands tied behind him, an attendant at either side of him, but he walks firmly and unsupported. He wears no appearance of bravado, but there is no trace of fear, and his eyes are smiling. By his dress he evidently belongs to one of the better class; on his breast is a large paper on which are inscribed his crimes. Three of the officials seat themselves about six paces distant from the appointed spot, to witness the execution. The mats close to the hole are unrolled, and he is led and made to kneel thereon. In every respect he is treated kindly, and nothing can exceed the dignity and order of all the proceedings. A hand is laid on my shoulder, and, turning, I see the executioner, sword in hand, who politely requests me to allow him to pass.

The prisoner is now made to lean forward, thus bringing his head exactly over the hole, his body being drawn back on the haunches. An official asks him if he is ready, and he calmly replies. One of the assistants slits the dress at the back of the neck and turns it back over the shoulders, leaving the neck and upper portion of the back bare. He then pours a little water on the neck, and then for the only time a shudder passes over the poor wretch's flesh. The executioner then takes the dipper and pours water along the blade of the sword, also wetting the linen wrapped around the handle, so as to secure a firm grip. Then he quietly moves to the left of the prisoner, who is motionless as though a stone; two assistants stand in front and two behind the kneeling form. There is a silence as of death on the crowd, the only sound being the chirping of the birds. The executioner measures him, lifts the sword with both hands, shoulder high—a lightning stroke, given apparently without effort—a never-to-be-forgotten "thud"—and I see a red circle, which is throwing out jets of blood. The two assistants in front immediately raise the head from the hole and put it in the pail of water, taking the bandage from the eyes, while the others sit on the body to expel the blood, and then roll it up and lash it in the mats. The head is taken from the pail and placed on the spike, and the clay packed around the neck. We approached close by to it. It is the head of a man about twenty-five. The blanching of the features is wonderful, but the face expresses perfect repose. No pain could have attended such an instantaneous death. The torture can only be in the anticipation. Perhaps fifty seconds more elapsed since the head was severed from the body, when, as we are gazing at the face, and I have just taken out my pencil to sketch the scene, a horrid convulsion passes over the features—a spasm as of dreadful pain. The eyes and mouth partially open, and the tongue is protruded and withdrawn. A doctor present says it is only muscular action, but it is horribly life-like in appearance. We leave as quickly as possible, glad enough to get away from the sight, and feeling sickened and disgusted at having satisfied a morbid curiosity.

Sensation at Poughkeepsie—Suicide in a Disreputable House.

Considerable excitement was caused at Poughkeepsie, on Saturday evening, by the suicide of a man named DANIEL VAN CLEEF, aged sixty years. The act was committed at the house of an alleged abortionist, named [illegible] GREEN, in Nixon-street. The deceased was intimate with the latter, and was, it is said, enamored of one MARY JANE WOOLSEY, her reputed daughter. VAN CLEEF is believed to have been under the influence of liquor at the time he shot himself. He had been out of employment for some time, and was in a very despondent state of mind in consequence. He also frequently denounced his wife because she was a Spiritualist.

REAR-ADMIRAL ROWAN.

The Successor to Admiral Porter—Sketch of His Career.

The appointment of Rear-Admiral STEPHEN C. ROWAN to the Vice-Admiralship made vacant by the promotion of Admiral PORTER, is a handsome acknowledgment of his gallant services, and is a selection which will meet the approval of all the officers of the navy. The President is allowed to select from the entire list of officers of the navy one to fill its second highest rank, and he has, in the exercise of a wise discretion, not taken the senior Rear-Admiral, but one who stood fifth on the list. As GOLDSBOROUGH and several others of the older Rear-Admirals will, in the ordinary course of events, be placed on the retired list this year or next, their being passed over by a younger and equally able officer is no injustice, especially as, under the provisions of the law creating the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral, it is especially stated that they shall be filled by selection. Besides, after Admiral PORTER, no naval officer in our service stands higher in the estimation of his brother officers as an accomplished sailor, a gallant officer, and a skillful commander, than Admiral ROWAN.

It happens singularly enough that just at the present time the second officers in rank in our army and navy, and also in the French Army, are of Irish extraction. Marshal MCMAHON, although born in France, is the descendant of a family of Irish refugees. Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN was born in Ohio of Irish parents, while Admiral ROWAN is a native-born son of Erin, although he was brought to this country when very young. His present residence, however, is in Pennsylvania, and it was from that State he entered the navy in 1826. The first twenty years of Admiral ROWAN's service were passed almost continuously at sea, so that at the very outset of his career he gained a thorough knowledge of the practical part of his profession. He also learned the lessons of actual warfare in the Florida and Mexican wars, being wounded in one of the fights of the latter conflict. Of the rest of his service up to the breaking out of the war, it is only necessary to say that it comprised the ordinary round of duties common to his profession, both afloat and ashore, and that ROWAN in everything showed himself a faithful and meritorious officer.

When in January, 1861, the Captain of the *Pawnee*, which was stationed on the Potomac in the vicinity of the capital, resigned and went South, ROWAN was appointed to the command of his vessel, and was intrusted with the protection of Washington from water attacks. When the expedition was fitting out for the relief of Sumter, ROWAN was ordered to go in the *Pawnee* to the entrance of Charleston Harbor, and there to await the arrival of a frigate that had been ordered to the same place. His orders were imperative not to engage in any attack until the arrival of his consort. The very day the *Pawnee* arrived at her destination the rebel batteries opened on Sumter, and ROWAN was compelled to witness the attack, which he was prevented from attempting to repel until it was too late to be of service. It was a trying occasion for an officer like ROWAN, but the habit of obedience had become second nature with him, and he hesitated to risk the lives of his officers and men in a conflict from which he was expressly commanded to abstain, for a time, at least. The delay in the arrival of the frigate made the expedition a failure, and ROWAN returned to the Potomac, where for a considerable time he was successful in keeping the river clear of annoyance from rebel sharpshooters and batteries. While on this duty the *Pawnee* had several spirited engagements with the rebel batteries, especially those at Aquia Creek and Matthias Point, in both of which, however, she came off victorious. Capt. ROWAN was subsequently ordered to the command of the *Brooklyn* at Philadelphia, in which vessel he went to Hampton Roads to assist Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH in organizing a flotilla to operate in the sounds of North Carolina. He was present at the attack on Roanoke Island, and after its capture was selected to pursue and destroy the rebel fleet that participated in that action. This service gave ROWAN an opportunity for displaying the coolness and courage for which he is noted. The rebel gun-boats retired up the Pasquatank River, and were finally discovered several miles from its mouth, behind a battery mounting six or more heavy thirty-two-pounder guns. As our vessels had but twenty-four rounds of ammunition apiece, ROWAN ordered that no shot should be fired until he gave the order, and that instead of engaging the enemy at short range, they should come to close quarters and make a hand to hand fight of it. These orders were strictly carried out, and through a heavy storm of shot and shell the fleet silently moved up to within half a mile of the hostile battery and ships, when ROWAN signalled "Dash at the enemy," and leading in his flag-ship, the *Delaware*, suited his actions to the word. Although our vessels were frequently struck, the issue of the fight was that all the rebel vessels, with one exception, were captured and sunk. The gallantry and dash of the commander seems to have been felt throughout the entire fleet, and to have animated men as well as officers, for it was in this action that one of the most daring acts of individual bravery occurred which has ever been recorded. A shell had struck the *Valley City*, and passing through the magazine had exploded in her berth-deck, setting the vessel on fire. In spite of the determined efforts of officers and men the flames spread, the shell-room was on fire, and it seemed as if the ship must shortly be blown into atoms. At this crisis, JOHN DAVIS, the gunner's mate, seeing an open barrel of powder near the flames, deliberately sat down on it and remained at his perilous post until the flames were extinguished, for which daring act he was promoted and specially mentioned in General Orders from the Navy Department.

When GOLDSBOROUGH returned to Hampton Roads ROWAN was left in command of the fleet which co-operated with BURNSIDE. While his service in this position was not marked by any signal victory, for there were none to be gained there, it nevertheless brought him continually under fire of the enemy's artillery. But ROWAN never faltered in the attack and was stopped by no difficulties or dangers. The River Neuse, leading to Newbern, was lined with batteries, and in many places so filled with obstacles and torpedoes, that it was believed no hostile vessel could ever get past them. At one place there was a line of thirty torpedoes, each containing 200 pounds of powder, but signalling to his commanders "Follow my motions," ROWAN fearlessly led his fleet through this nest of destruction and past six forts heavily armed, blowing up the magazine of one of them and reaching Newbern in time to participate in the capture of that city. For his distinguished services while in command of this fleet he received a vote of thanks from Congress.

As commander of the *New Ironsides*, ROWAN participated in the attacks on Forts Wagner and Gregg and in all the operations in Charleston Harbor under DAHLGREN, gaining additional laurels for his ability and determined gallantry. His ship was constantly the target for hostile shots, being struck as often as thirty-nine times in a single action. It was during these operations that the *Weehawken* got aground near Fort Moultrie, and would have been destroyed had not ROWAN gone to her assistance. With his usual coolness and daring the commander of the *Ironsides* placed his vessel between the enemy's fire and the *Weehawken*, and, dropping anchor, proceeded to take the range to the hostile batteries and to shell them, which he did for three hours with considerable effect. While on this duty his services were recognized by promotion to the grade of Commodore, his commission being dated back to the vote of thanks of Congress he had previously received.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CONSTITUTIONAL VIEW OF THE LATE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES: Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results. Presented in a series of colloquies at Liberty Hall. By ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. In two volumes. Vol. II. National Publishing Company: Philadelphia, &c. 1870.

This book, as most readers know, is not meant to be a history of the civil war. It is simply a discussion of its principles, and its effect on the nature and scope of the United States Government. The author has chosen the form of dialogue between imaginary or representative persons through whom to express his arguments and opinions. As we are told in the preface to the first volume, published in the Spring of 1868, Judge Bynum, from Massachusetts, speaks for the Radical branch of the Republican Party; Professor Norton, from Connecticut, is the mouthpiece of the Conservative section of the same party, and Major Heister, from Pennsylvania, is the typical War Democrat. These personages, we have said, are imaginary. We should qualify the statement by explaining that MR. STEPHENS asserts that their living prototypes "were in the actual conversations had." This being the case, we cannot help observing that MR. STEPHENS' uniform triumphant success in the various arguments would have been more creditable to his skill in dialectics had his chosen antagonists been men of stronger brains and better education than they were. We would not throw a doubt on MR. STEPHENS' intellectual integrity, for which, as well as for his general uprightness and patriotism, we have a great respect; but when there is so much to be said on both sides, the man would be more than mortal who did not throw the weight of eloquence and persuasion on that which he most favors. His book has an air of great candor, and this, we doubt not, is the legitimate offspring of its author's purpose. It is, however, in all its practical aspects, simply a reflex and enforcement of the States' Rights opinions of that author. Perhaps a plain statement of those opinions, unembellished alike by literary device or rhetorical flourish, might better have fulfilled his object. For, after all, his characters, like those of WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR'S *Imaginary Conversations*, are mere lay figures, who either express, or pave the way for an effective enunciation of, the views of their creator. These people may be dubbed *Bynum*, or *Norton*, or *Heister*, or *Jones*, *Brown* and *Robinson*, but they only speak MR. STEPHENS' thoughts, or draw out, sometimes in an amusingly mechanical fashion, his telling refutations. This method no doubt has its advantages. The main arguments put into the mouths of the disputants are clothed in the conventional and familiar terms of the day, and so are easily recognizable by the mass of men to be identical with those which, either as the result of logical process or sectional prejudice, they have been respectively accustomed to entertain. Thus the bulk of readers may be presumed to be interested in the statements, and consequently in the counter statements of which the dialogues consist. This secures an amount of attention not perhaps so readily gained by a less colloquial and more didactic plan. On the other hand, the form adopted loses much of the dignity and impressiveness which might have been otherwise attained, and which would have been consonant with the gravity and importance of the subject. There is, likewise, danger that the fictitious flavor imparted by the suppositious debaters may pervade for most readers the whole of the context. The puppets themselves being supposed to be fabulous, and only dancing or squeaking as MR. STEPHENS pulls the string, a certain suspicion and association of frivolity extends to whatever they do and say. When MR. STEPHENS, speaking without histrionic accessories, in his own proper person gains a triumph in logic and in fact over MR. HORACE GREELEY as he does in the preface to his second volume, all who read are impressed, and many who read are convinced; but the dialogues that follow, ingenious as they often are, may prove less effectual, especially with unwilling minds, because of the story-telling atmosphere that surrounds and imparts to them a haze of unreality.

MR. STEPHENS' general thesis may be briefly epitomized. The mass of Northern Americans believe that the late war was the fruit of two opposing ideas or principles relative to Slavery. This "irrepressible conflict" in conviction produced the terrible conflict in arms. Now, MR. STEPHENS assumes that those who adopt this postulate, and thence theorize or draw deductions from it, are but superficial observers. The opposing principles, according to him, lay in the organic structure of the Government of the States. The conflict arose from different and opposing ideas as to the nature of what is known as the General Government. Some held the latter to be strictly Federal in its character; others that it was thoroughly National. The struggle was between the advocates of Federation on one side, and of Consolidation on the other. Slavery, so called, was but the question on which these antagonistic principles, which had been in conflict from the beginning on divers other questions, were finally brought into actual and active collision with each other on the field of battle. In evidence of his assumption, MR. STEPHENS points out that some of the strongest Anti-Slavery men who ever lived were on the side of those who opposed the centralizing tendencies which led to the war. MR. JEFFERSON was a striking illustration of this. No more earnest or ardent devotee to the emancipation of the black race ever lived than he was. Not even WILBERFORCE was stronger in that cause. And yet MR. JEFFERSON, although in private life at the time, utterly opposed the centralizing principle when *first* presented on *this* question in the attempt to impose conditions and restrictions on the State of Missouri at the time she applied for admission to the Union under the Constitution. He looked upon the movement as a political manœuvre to drag this delicate subject improperly into the Federal councils with a view, by its agitation in a forum where it did not belong, to strengthen the Centralists in their efforts to revive their doctrines which had been signally defeated on so many other questions. MR. STEPHENS likewise cites PINCKNEY, CLAY and others as holding the same views. Neither the last generation nor this, neither contemporanies nor posterity have any right, he would have us think, to confound all who opposed consolidation with what was called the Pro-Slavery Party. No greater injustice, he urges, could be done any public men, and no greater violence be done to the truth of history, than such a classification. The opposition of such men, he claims, sprang from no attachment to Slavery, but from their strong conviction that the Federal Government had no rightful or constitutional control or jurisdiction over such questions; and that no such action as that contemplated upon them could be taken by Congress without destroying the elementary and vital principles upon which the Government was founded.

To the elucidation and application of these familiar opinions MR. STEPHENS' volumes are devoted. It is not to be either denied or concealed that to the great mass of Americans the subject of these discussions has ceased to have any immediate or active interest. Retrospective speculations have slender attraction for our pushing countrymen when they relate to accomplished facts, and when those facts are apparently inevitable. Our people live too much in the future and too little in the past to cherish such speculations. Where the Court of last appeal has decided a cause, and there is no possible chance of review, the recapitulation of arguments to the majority of Americans seems superfluous. It is only when regarded as a precedent applicable to similar differences that may arise hereafter that such rehearsal appears of practical avail. Such is the light, however, in which MR. STEPHENS estimates his topic. He holds that the successful exemplification and enforcement by military power of the subordinacy of the State to the General Government must inevitably lead, unless arrested, to irresponsible despotism. In his own words: "The great vital question now is, shall the Federal Government be arrested in its progress, and be brought back to its original principles, or shall it be permitted to go on in its present tendencies and rapid strides until it reaches complete Consolidation? Depend upon it, there is no difference between Consolidation and Empire; no difference between Centralism and Imperialism. The consummation of either must necessarily end in the overthrow of Liberty and the establishment of Despotism. To speak of any Rights as belonging to the States, without the innate and unalienated sovereign power to maintain them, is but to deal in the shadow of language without the substance. Nominal Rights without Securities are but Mockeries!" And again: "Nothing can be truer than that the States under our system possess no rights but Sovereign Rights. All their reserved Rights are necessarily Sovereign Rights. They hold nothing by grant or favor from the Federal Government. On the contrary, the Federal Government itself possesses no Right, and is intrusted with the exercise of no Power, except by delegation from the Sovereignty of the several States. Sovereignty itself, as we have seen, is from its very nature indivisible. There never was a greater truth more pointedly uttered than that by MR. JEFFERSON, that the States of this Union 'are not united upon the principle of unlimited submission to the General Government.' The administration of our Government, therefore, must be brought back and made to conform in its action to those principles thus announced by the great author of the system, and under which all the great achievements of the past were made. If this is not done, it is utterly vain to look for or to expect anything but ultimate centralism and despotism!"

How far these apprehensions are to be held well founded and practical, and how far rhetorical and visionary, readers, at least for the present, may safely be left to decide. We know that there never yet was any great war, or even any great peaceful political revolution, but that able and earnest men have been found to declare that the results attained were infallibly subversive, both by direct effect and inculcation, of the Constitution, peace and happiness of the country of which such movements have been the theatre. That such anticipations have been occasionally verified is also true. But when such phenomena have been founded on a basis of right and progress, and have been enthusiastically approved by the voice of the great majority of the people, the consequences have not generally proved inauspicious. The deposition of the STUARTS, the overthrow of the BOURBONS, the Reform act of 1832, our own revolution of 1776, were all movements of tremendous importance, were all radically destructive of existing institutions, were all vehemently and eloquently declared to be totally unconstitutional, and all have proved, to say the least, not injurious to the best interests of mankind. The very overthrow of the Napoleonic dynasty is illegal; but so was its restoration, since in 1816 it was by solemn legislation forever excluded from the French throne. Laws are made for man, and not man for laws, and the wisest of human legislation must necessarily either yield with elasticity or shiver to pieces under circumstances, foreseen or other, in which they conflict with the grand march of human progress. The technical arguments against MR. STEPHENS' position are not always set forth in their best light by his friends "Bynum," "Norton" and "Heister," but with these arguments our readers are so familiar that their rehearsal at this time is needless and might be wearisome. As the work of a statesman respected in all sections of his country—a work which, in spite of some extreme statements and opinions, is full of kindliness, and of evident desire to do justice to convictions opposed to his own, we are glad to call attention to MR. STEPHENS' History, to acknowledge its interest and its considerable literary merits. That it will be productive of any serious change in the beliefs, aspirations and progress of the great bulk of his countrymen, we are unable to believe. We are nevertheless pleased that the book has made its appearance, and shall not be sorry to hear that it has a wide circulation. The free and unrebuked dissemination of all kinds of opinion is certainly one of the best preventives of the evils MR. STEPHENS so sensitively apprehends, and if there is the least chance of their occurrence, too many safeguards against such evils can hardly be adopted. A Centralized Despotism that allows such fulminations as this to be published, unnoticed, against its usurpations and tyrannies, does not promise to be very speedily fatal to liberty. The Press has long been muzzled in France, and we have all seen how swiftly the glittering bubble of Imperialism has collapsed under the first prick of invading bayonets. Institutions that fail to shrink, even in the slightest degree, from the sharp contact of published attacks like these of MR. STEPHENS, are hardly to be suspected of originating or forerunning the train of disasters he so vividly and patriotically deprecates.

POEMS. By FREDERICK W. H. MYERS. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1870.

MR. MYERS is a striking, and in many respects an original poet, but he is one whom we cannot long read with entire pleasure. He shows an affluence of language and a melody of rhythm so rich as to be often cloying, and with these a more than ordinary grace of imagery and depth of thought. But his very copiousness has been his bane. Words have fairly run away with him; and such tricks of speech as antithesis and alliteration have so won upon his regard as to become a real dissipation of taste and a serious defect of style. "St. Paul"—otherwise a fine poem, earnest and tender to a high degree—is so marred by this excess as to be, at times, almost painful reading. Take these lines for example, which show at once MR. MYERS' chief strength and his besetting weakness:

"Oft shall that flesh imperil and outweary
  Soul that would stay it in the straiter scope;
Oft shall the chill day and the even dreary
  Force on my heart the frenzy of a hope—

So as some ship, outworn and overladen,
  Strains for the harbor where her sails are furled;
So as some innocent and eager maiden
  Leans o'er the wistful limit of the world,

Dreams of the glow and glory of the distance,
  Wonderful wooing and the grace of tears,
Dreams with what eyes and what a sweet insistence
  Lovers are waiting in the hidden years;—

Lo, as some venturer from his stars receiving
  Promise and presage of sublime emprise,
Wears evermore the seal of his believing
  Deep in the vasts of solitary eyes,

Yea, to the end, in palace or in prison,
  Fashions his fancies of the realm to be,
Fallen from the height, or from the deeps arisen,
  Ranged with the rocks and sundered of the sea;—

So even I, and with a heart more burning,
  So even I, and with a hope more sweet,
Groan for the hour, O Christ, of thy returning,
  Faint for the flowing of thine advent feet."
—Pp. 10, 11.

Scarcely MR. SWINBURNE himself could swallow such excess of alliteration without a verbal dyspepsia. This is the very fireworks of poetry, and despite the aptness of the imagery, the felicity of the phrasing and the sonorous march of the rhythm, the reader of these stanzas experiences much the same feeling of vague disappointment and discontent as are derived from an exhibition of pyrotechnics. There is a momentary coruscation of many colored lights, and then the illusion fades, and behind that vanished fairy-land one sees the blackened sticks and bits of paper that made it a lovely but evanescent reality. In one of MR. MYERS' best works, the artifice is so plain that the means absorb all our attention to the exclusion of the effect. And when we come to analyze the rhetorical splendors which so dazzled us, we find too often that they resolve themselves into a bare residuum of empty words. In a poet who can think and who has thought to such purpose as MR. MYERS has and can, this is unpardonable.

To prove that this habit has become with him a dissipation, it only needs to notice how certain turns of phrases which his ear has learned to love are repeated throughout the book. "Glow and glory of the distance," for example, quoted as above, occurs again on page 92 as "glow and glory of the weather;" while on page 46 we have the "glow and eminence of glory." "Wears in his eyes the wonder of a dream," on page 28 is only a slight variation from the fourth stanza of our previous quotation. The alliteration of "faint" and "flowing" therein also occurs in another place as "faint to the flame that in my breast is burning." The fine line on page 7, "Blank with the utter agony of prayer," suggest on page 71 the other line, "Cheat with an endless agony of breath." "Never a sigh of passion or of pity," on page 19, is reversed on page 25 as "passion of my pity." Passion, indeed, is a word that MR. MYERS is especially partial to. He is never tired of ringing the changes on it, and introduces it to us in all sorts of company. We have first "power and passion," and then "passion and power," and again "pang and passion," "passion of my tears," and "burning passion of regret," "pulses of passion;" and finally, "passion transformed into power is patience and a pain," on page 33, doubtless came into play when all of MR. MYERS' passions were exhausted. His alliterations, too, are endless. Apparently he has made a compact with himself never to use a substantive, except coupled with another of the same initial sound. Hence we have such combinations as "a ripple and a radiance," "a triumph and a token," "a birth and a baptizing," "a helping and a healing," "a calling and a crying," "a riving and a rending," and the like, until the ear grows fairly sick of such monotony of sweetness. It is only fair to add that these peculiarities are chiefly visible in the poems written on the metre of "St. Paul's," a metre which seems to be a favorite with the writer, and which bids fair to be as fatal to him as favorites usually are. "St. John the Baptist," which is written in blank verse, is much stronger and better in point of style. And this little poem shows with what freshness and simple force MR. MYERS can write when he does not permit his sense of rhythm and his melody of words to run away with him. It is entitled "A Song."

"The pouring music soft and strong,
  Some God within her soul has lit,
Her face is rosy with the song
  And her gray eyes are sweet with it.

A woman so with singing fired,
  Has earth a lovelier sight than this?
Oh! he that looked had soon desired
  Her lips to fasten with a kiss.

But love is life or love is sin,
  I hate the pains beyond control;
Give me an hour for drinking in
  Her fragrant and her early soul.

To happier hearts I leave the rest,
  Who less and more than I shall know,
For me the weary it is best
  To listen for an hour and go.

To lift her hand, and press, and part,
  And think upon her long and long,
And bear forever in my heart
  The tender traces of a song."

We pay MR. MYERS no slight compliment in saying that there is in the subdued tenderness and tranquil grace of this picture much that is suggestive of the classic muse of MR. AUBREY DE VERE. From one who can write so well, we shall look for something better when time has tempered his exuberance and chastened his taste.

PARIS IN DECEMBER, 1851. By EUGENE TENOT. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

This work, translated by Messrs. S. W. ADAMS and A. H. BRANDON, is an account of the notable French *coup d'état*, written by M. TENOT, a journalist who has made an abstract and brief chronicle of its events for those of a new generation desirous of knowing the nature and origin of what has been rather an "old story" to their elders in the world. It was first published at Paris in 1868, the author, as he himself says, not praising or blaming that violent piece of state strategy, or inquiring whether it was legitimate or not. He blows neither hot nor cold, in fact, and his book bears the undoubted impress of the censorship—though it is easy to see that he is no friend of the Imperial régime. If he had delayed his narrative for two years, we might have had it with a different sort of arrangement. But M. TENOT is more of a journalist than a prophet.

The reader of this work may gather that though the Prince President always carried his "Napoleonic ideas" along with him, the strife of opinions in France and especially the reactionary proceedings of the "majority" of the Legislative Assembly, gave him too many suggestions of the change he was to work out. The Constitution of 1848—recognizing a system of centralization and a standing army—left the relations of the Legislature and the Executive in a very ill-defined condition—the former having all the theoretic authority, and the latter all the real authority. "This unfortunate conception," says M. TENOT, "condemned the direction of the republic to a fatal dualism." With a WASHINGTON and a set of honest actors in that work of reconstruction, it might have had an average good success; but "the stroke of a dead man's hand" paralyzed it, so to speak. At the same time, we must admit that the Assembly began it—was the first violator of the Constitution. On the 31st of May, 1850, it passed a law which abolished three millions of French voters, by means of a "residence" requirement—a *coup d'état* which was a sort of prologue of the other. The President's Ministers had proposed the change; but the act was that of the "majority"—THIERS, MONTALEMBERT and all the *doctrinaires*, being heartily for it—to break the force of the "Reds" and the rabble, of course. This was "the letting out of water;" and if confusion came of it, suggesting further change, it was not the purpose of BONAPARTE to mollify it. The three parties of that day—the "Majority," the Republicans and the Bonapartists—hated one another cordially; and the latter reaped all the advantage of the triangular contest; for it was more than a *dualism*.

At the beginning of the session of 1851, the President, in his message, proposed a repeal of that unpopular law of the 31st of May; whereupon the "Majority" in return proposed to confirm, by vote, a decree of 1848, and to secure the command of the army for the Assembly—take that dreaded weapon from the hands of the President. The defeat of this proposal, on 17th November, saved LOUIS NAPOLEON the trouble of a *coup d'état* at that time. But it was only postponed; and it came a fortnight later—by inevitable compulsion of the fates. Those who may desire to go into the details of that well-planned business, will find them in MR. TENOT's book, which gives the salient points of the strategy fairly and briefly enough. The translators have added a very serviceable appendix, containing short notices of all the chief actors on that Parisian stage, and other interesting items of political information.

CHARLES DICKENS. The Story of his Life. By the author of "The Life of Thackeray." J. C. HOTTEN, London. SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO., New-York.

The principal facts and events herein narrated constitute the life-history of one who has but recently left us to lament an almost irreparable loss. Such a biography enables us to study the connection, in so far as its fugitive traces may be conjectured or ascertained, between the external situation and the intellectual qualities of the man, and to enter into those associations which guided his mind in the choice and embellishment of his subjects. His present biographer begins with the birth of the great novelist, and proceeds to his debut as a writer in 1835, giving his own account of that first effort:

> "My first effusion—dropped stealthily one evening at twilight, with fear and trembling, into a dark letter-box, in a dark office, up a dark court in Fleet-street—appeared in all the glory of print; on which occasion, by the by—how well I recollect it!—I walked down to Westminster Hall, and turned into it for half an hour, because my eyes were so dimmed with joy and pride, that they could not bear the street, and were not fit to be seen there."

The accounts of MR. DICKENS' literary career are furnished, in some instances, by intimate friends, and in others, by contemporary literature. Four portraits, each differing from the other, and many illustrations embellish this work, which, from its numerous interesting anecdotes and characteristic letters and speeches, appears to have advantages in point of coloring and minuteness of representation over other similar productions. It enables the reader to form his own opinion from materials which were not originally provided for the purpose of determining his judgment, and shows him,—not the flattering portrait of a friend or admirer, but the veritable lineaments of the person it commemorates. The concluding chapter descriptive of MR. DICKENS' interview with the Queen, his last illness, his death and burial in Westminster Abbey, bears honorable testimony to the worth of him of whom Dean STANLEY said, "He labored to teach us that there is even in the worst of mankind a soul of goodness—a soul worth revealing, worth reclaiming, worth regenerating."

—The *Aldine Press* for September is one of the most entertaining numbers of that periodical we have yet seen. After the ordinary run of illustrated journals, whose ghastly wood-cuts and slovenly letter-press are a vexation to the spirit, it is consoling to handle the smooth, thick paper, and to rest the eye on the clear, beautiful type and skillful engravings of the *Aldine Press*. What is printed in it, to be sure, is not always worthy of its dainty attire, but that, we suppose, will be remedied in time. And meanwhile, there is, in this respect, a visible improvement. The literary matter of this number is much better than the last. And not the least interesting of its contents is a genial original letter from CHARLES DICKENS, in acknowledgment of Alderman ROONEY's poem on the Press Dinner given to the great novelist in this City. The illustrations, too, are all good, particularly a charming one from DORE's "La Fontaine," entitled "The Grasshopper and the Ant," which is published by permission of Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN. An admirable engraving of BODMER's "Deer and Fawns" is also worthy of notice, and there is a fine portrait of LEECH, the humorist. Taken altogether, the number is a credit in its way to American illustrated journalism, and the journal, as an intelligent effort to raise the standard of our press-work and engraving, is deserving of encouragement.

—MACMILLAN & CO. have in preparation *Tales of Old Japan*, translated, with copious explanatory introductions and comments, by Capt. A. B. MITFORD, whose intimate knowledge of the literature and customs of the Japanese, gathered during his three years' residence as attaché to the British Embassy at Jeddo, is well known. The light thrown by these tales, and by Capt. MITFORD's comments on the civilization and customs of this very singular people, cannot fail to command a wide and deep interest, while the stories themselves are as attractive and amusing as the *Arabian Nights*. A most interesting feature of this book will be the illustrations—some forty full-page blocks—as they have been drawn and engraved on wood for Mr. MITFORD in Japan, and by native artists. They are drawn and cut with great skill and humor.

September New Books.

Among the new books, either promised for September, or already published, we observe from J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. SIR HENRY BULWER's *Life of Lord Palmerston*; Rev. J. H. BLUNT's *Dictionary of Doctrinal and Historical Theology*; Rev. Dr. W. H. FURNESS' *Jesus*; Mr. SIMON STERNE's *Our Representative Government and Personal Representation*; Rev. H. P. LIDDON's *The Elements of Religion*, and the second volume of *The Students' Manual of Oriental History*.

—Messrs. D. APPLETON & CO. announce, among other new works, HUXLEY's *Lay Sermons, Addresses and Reviews*; SIR JOHN LUBBOCK's, *The Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man*; W. M. GROSVENOR's *Does Protection Protect?* and Mr. FRANK T. SCOTT's *Suburban Home Grounds*.

—Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO. announce for immediate publication, *Lange's Commentary*; the two last volumes of the popular edition of FROUDE's *History of England*, and the fourth and completing volume of MOMMSEN's *History of Rome*.

—Among the promised new books of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM & SONS are *Siberia and the Koraks*, by GEORGE KENNON; an edition of GIBBON's *Decline and Fall*, and GERALD MOLLOY's *Geology and Revelation*.

—Messrs. MACMILLAN & CO. will soon issue *The Life of Robert Knox*, by HENRY LONSDALE; SIR DIGBY WYATT's *Fine Art*; JULIA WEDGWOOD's *John Wesley*; E. M. GELDART's *The Modern Greek Language in its Relation to Ancient Greek*, and other important books.

—Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON announce a *Life of Arthur Tappan*, by LEWIS TAPPAN; *First Steps in English Literature*, by ARTHUR GILMAN, and *The Choice of Paris*, by S. W. G. BENJAMIN.

—Messrs. ROBERTS BROTHERS will soon publish *Evening Amusements*, ARTHUR HELPS' *Companions of My Solitude*, and several choice juvenile books.

—We notice among Messrs. ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS forthcoming works, *Lives and Deeds Worth Knowing*, by Rev. W. F. STEVENSON, and *Saving Knowledge*, by Drs. GUTHRIE & BLAKE.

—Among new law books we observe from the press of Messrs. BAKER & VOORHIS, are about to appear *District Court Reports*, by E. D. BENEDICT, and *Daly's Common Pleas Reports*, by Hon. C. P. DALY.

—From Messrs. BANKS BROS., *Session Laws of the State of New-York*, 1870, and *Benedict's Admiralty Practice*, with Practical Forms, and Directions, by E. C. BENEDICT.

—From Messrs. CALLAGHAN & COCKROFT, *Justice Miller's Decisions in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit*, Hon. J. M. WOODWORTH, Reporter; *Cooley's Blackstone*: The Commentaries upon the Laws of England by SIR WM. BLACKSTONE, with full and copious Notes and References, also a full Table of Abbreviations, by THOMAS M. COOLEY; 2 vols., royal 8 vo. and *Wisconsin Reports*, volume XXIV., O. M. CONNOVER, Reporter; 8vo., 750 pp.

—We may soon expect from Messrs. LEYPOLDT & HOLT, *The Mythology of the Aryan Nations*, by G. W. COX, M. A.; *The Philosophy of Greek Art*, by HENRY TAINE, translated by JOHN DURAND; *Travels in Central America*, by the Chevalier ARTHUR MORELET, translated by Mrs. E. G. SQUIER, with a preface by E. G. SQUIER; *In Rank and File*, by FREIDRICH SPEILHAGEN; *Miscellanies*, by HEINRICH HEINE, translated by JAMES DAVIS; and *Episodes and Lyric Pieces*, by ROBERT K. WEEKS.

—Messrs. SEVER, FRANCIS & CO. announce Prof. STORER's *Cyclopedia of Qualitative Chemical Analysis*.

—Among the new publications of Messrs. LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, Philadelphia, are *Lindsay and Blakiston's Physicians' Visiting List* for 1871; *Practice of Medicine*, by THOMAS HAWKES TANNER, a new edition, (the fifth,) enlarged; and a *Guide to the Examination of Urine*, for Practitioners and Students, by J. WICKHAM LEGG, M. D.

—Messrs. T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS have just published a creditable edition of OCTAVE FEUILLET's *Camors*, and have several other attractive romances in active preparation.

Books Received.

—CLARK & MAYNARD, New-York, 1870. *A School History of England*. By JOHN J. ANDERSON, A. M.

—MACMILLAN & CO., London. *The Book of Isaiah Chronologically Arranged, &c.* By T. K. CHEYNE, M. A.

—CARLETON, New-York, 1870. *Ginger-Snaps*. By Fanny Fern, author of *Fern Leaves, &c.*

—*Ibid*, *Chris and Otho*. A sequel to *Widow Goldsmith's Daughter*. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia. A Manual of the Ancient History of the East. By FRANCOIS LENORMANT and E. CHEVALLIER.

—L. & J. W. FEUCHTWANGER. *A Practical Treatise on Soluble or Water Glass.* By Dr. LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER.

—MACMILLAN & CO., London. *St. Anselm.* By R. W. CHURCH, Rector of Whately.

—T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, 1870. *Camors.* A Love Story. Translated from the French of OCTAVE FEUILLET.

Heroism of McMahon at the Defeat of Froeschweiler.

A Paris correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* thus writes of the heroism of MCMAHON:

"As for the latter, his struggle was heroic. As an experienced General, seeing that he was overrun by an army four times more numerous than his own, his first desire was to postpone the battle. His Imperial chief telegraphed him twice to attack. MCMAHON obeyed, shuddering, but resolute. During twenty-three hours he remained on horseback, sometimes leading a charge, heedless of the *mitrailleuse*, refusing his staff permission to follow him, and then charging with his officers, who fell decimated beside him. Sometimes he moved along in front of his battalions, under the Prussian fire, stationed his troops himself, removed them, or threw them on the enemy, who drew back astonished to see these men fight one to five. The Turcos and the Tirailleurs d'Afrique fought like the lions of their native mountains. One of their battalions broke through the masses of the enemy like a whirlwind through a forest. When this was done and it remained alone, with the enemy closed up behind it, its chief, a Lieutenant, and almost the only officer left, quietly put up his eye-glass and said to his men, 'Well, let us go back.' They attempted it, but they were all killed or captured.

Numbers won the day. MCMAHON's army, 36,000 men, opposed to 130,000, was on the point of being surrounded. The Marshal called the Colonel of the cuirassiers. 'You must,' said he, 'make those columns draw back.' 'You are sending us to death, Marshal.' 'I know it. Let us embrace, Colonel.' And the 600 cuirassiers went. Six hundred fell. 'It was splendid and frightful,' said an English writer who witnessed this charge; 'they came on without fear of death, intrepid, immediately in front of our column. [illegible] their Colonel fell. [illegible] went before the cuirassiers, and for aught I know, many others may have sacrificed themselves to save the relics of the army, 1,000 men, whom their noble commander led to Chalons without ceasing to make front against the enemy. The evening of this sinister engagement he simply wrote to Paris those words which will remain historic: 'I have fought all day. I have lost the battle. We fight while retreating, &c.'

I remember that thirteen years ago, in 1857, during the campaign among the Kabyles, which ended my African wars, I went one morning into the tent of the Marshal, then General. I was the historiographer of the campaign, and consequently was able to go pretty much everywhere. While listening to the General, I examined his tent. On the table was a still open book which he had been reading. It was Plutarch. Had he a feeling that he would some day have his chapter in one of the epopees of humanity? But I know that, beginning with that glorious defeat at Froeschweiler, his place is designated in advance in the history of the great men of this day. Irishmen of America, who with us are half his countrymen, congratulate yourselves, for nothing will ever rise so high in history as heroism."

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Opening of the Road—Experiences and Enjoyments of the Grand Excursion Party—From St. Louis to Denver—The New Cities of the Far West—Buffaloes and Buffalo Hunting—First Sight of the Rocky Mountains.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DENVER, Col., Saturday, Sept. 3, 1870.

The grand excursion organized by the Company, in honor of the successful completion of the Kansas Pacific Railway, arrived here this evening, after a pleasant trip of four days from St. Louis—much of the time having been devoted to sight-seeing and receiving the courtesies of the inhabitants along the route. Not the least interesting feature of the excursion, to the Eastern men who make up the majority of the party, has been the heartiness and unanimity of the people in welcoming them, and the desire that they shall see the country and its fruits, and share the confidence of the West in the certainty of her continued progress and prosperity. At Kansas City, Leavenworth, Lawrence and Topeka, all the private conveyances requisite for the party awaited their arrival, and whatever was interesting or noteworthy in these towns, or in the vicinity, was visited and explained.

THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

Of the country's remarkable progress much has been said everywhere, through every avenue to publicity. I will only add, generally, that too much has not been said. The country is beautiful and very rich in products, and these towns with their railroad connections, manufactures, wholesale and retail stores, gas-works and handsome improvements of all kinds, each one worthy of a separate chapter, are living, moving exemplifications of the spirit and confidence of the people. They succeed and will continue to succeed, because they know nothing but success in the past, and cannot realize that failure is possible.

LAWRENCE.

At Lawrence the people had decorated their public hall and set out long tables filled with fruits, melons and vegetables, the production of that vicinity. There were mammoth peaches, pears, apples and watermelons, almost equaling those of California, and certainly excelling the Eastern fruits in size, and of not inferior quality. Of grapes I tasted the Concord, Isabella, Catawba, Dracut Amber and Iona, all of which were good specimens. The people of Lawrence feel proud of their town, as much for its history as for what it is. The memory of JOHN BROWN is sacred here, and there is but one shade of political opinion. There is little disposition to quarrel with their pride when one looks at handsome churches and school-houses, manufactories and broad vineyards, substantial dwellings and happy occupants, and remembers that these are the fruits of the triumph of the first settlers of Lawrence in their struggle with the "border ruffians." I cannot believe a different ending to that contest would have shown such fair results.

THE CAPITAL OF KANSAS.

Topeka, the Capital of Kansas, was not behind the older settlements in showing what she had, but the town is less attractive than Lawrence or Leavenworth. It has an excellent situation, in a rich district, and will, doubtless, become a place of considerable importance. But at present the one wing of the Capitol building, which is completed and occupied by the State officers, and the Legislature when in session, is the only "sight" Topeka can boast. Gov. HARVEY welcomed us very courteously, and expressed his regret at not being able to accompany us to the Rocky Mountains. The regret was mutual, for we were very favorably impressed with the republican simplicity of the Governor and his surroundings.

BETWEEN TOPEKA AND DENVER.

Beyond Topeka there is no town of importance until Denver is reached, but there are many towns projected, some of which are possible, though the prospects are not flattering. Of these ventures, Abilene is, perhaps, the most important to Eastern eyes, for vast herds of cattle are driven to this point from the surrounding prairies and from Texas, for shipment to New-York and other great markets. The situation is very favorable for this business, and, apparently, for no other. The treeless prairie, far as the eye can reach, on every side, brings to mind those thrilling stories, accompanied by graphic wood-cuts, in which the novelist of the last decade was wont to paint the horrors of the prairie on fire. If the Abeleneans can keep *that* wolf from their doors, perhaps they may have shade-trees on their avenues, some day, and a public park, with a fountain in the midst.

THE LORDS OF THE PLAINS.

A few straggling buffaloes looked at us from afar before we left the great range on which these nomads make their yearly journeys with the changing seasons. Our rifles sounded the alarm at sight of every buffalo, no matter how far off, for the sportsmen were eager, and would not miss an opportunity to shoot at the Lords of the Plain, even when there was not the most distant probability of success. At Fort Hays Gen. CUSTER and lady joined the excursion. The General promised a grand buffalo hunt to as many as could or would stop at the post on the return trip.

KIT CARSON.

Kit Carson, famous for "Wild Bill" and frontier ruffianism, was our halting place last night. On the previous evening a characteristic entertainment had been offered the citizens, in the killing of two men and mortal wounding of a third, in an affray which grew out of a game of cards. Some regret was expressed by the good (!) citizens, that we were not in season for this carnival. I blush to confess that we did not realize the extent of our misfortune in the matter.

FIRST SIGHT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

At five o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, at Kiowa Station, twenty-nine miles from Denver, platform cars, fitted with seats and awnings, were attached to the front of the train, and all the excursionists mounted thereon, to enjoy the view of the Rocky Mountains, which had begun to loom up hazily in the distance. Pike's Peak, on the south, and Gray's and Long's Peaks, on the north of Denver, were the most prominent. As the full view of the chain burst upon us suddenly, on reaching the summit of a plateau, the entire party broke forth in shouts of admiration and applause. Nearer, the fields of snow in the niches and valleys were plainly visible, lit up by the rays of the sun. If I were a painter or a poet, I might say something of that sunset. As I am neither, I'll not meddle with the subject.

AT DENVER.

We arrived at Denver at twilight, all in excellent humor, and singing national and patriotic songs, and straining our throats with enthusiastic huzzas, all of which I believe were heartfelt. A realizing sense of the vastness of the work which had here been accomplished, and the good it had done and might still do to the inhabitants of this wild region, made us sympathize heartily in their joy, and awakened a feeling of national pride at the completion of another grand highway across the continent. Gov. MCCOOK and the citizens *en masse*, welcomed us, and we went forth to see what we could, by night, of the "City of the Plain." In another letter I will try to give some idea of this very fast frontier mining town, and at the same time avail of opportunity to say a word of the *personnel* of the excursion and its conduct, and of the present and future prospects of the Kansas Pacific Railway.

J. C. H.

Denver: Its Advantages and Disadvantages—A Rich Field for Missionary Work—Denver by Gas-Light.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DENVER, Monday, Sept. 5, 1870.

In giving your readers some account of the capital city of Colorado, I am tempted, by the hearty welcome accorded us by its best citizens to say all that can be said in its favor, before mentioning its disadvantages. Seven hundred miles from the civilization of the East, with which, until recently, it could communicate only by long and weary journeys, in wagons, over arid plains, infested by savage Indians, and hopelessly separated, by natural causes, from the inhabited portions of the Pacific Coast, this little city has struggled against "big odds," as they would phrase it here, and has, apparently, won the fight. With two railroad routes to the Missouri River, and the same sources of wealth existing which established Denver under difficulties, there is no seeming reason why she should not have as steady a growth during the next ten years as, in the same period just passed, has raised her from the site of half a dozen log-cabins to a city with brick hotels, churches and school-houses, rows of stores and residences of no mean pretensions, banks, theatres, and all the paraphernalia of greatness.

With an inviting climate, which delights the lungs of strong men, and often restores health to persons afflicted with consumption or asthma, she unites a beautiful location, within full view and easy distance of the "Snowy Range" of the Rocky Mountains. The soil of the surrounding plains is said to need irrigation only to teem with all the fruits of all the zones. (To be taken *cum grano salis.*) Her commercial advantages include a monopoly of the trade with the miners of Colorado, and the merchants, farmers and stock raisers of that Territory, New-Mexico and Eastern Arizona. Lines of stages regularly connect her with the communities of Pueblo, Trinidad, Fort Lyon, Mount Vernon, Idaho, Downieville, Georgetown, and numerous other unheard of points lying to the westward and southward. Three daily newspapers shed their effulgent rays over her 6,000 inhabitants, and six churches send forth their hebdomadal warnings—to a great extent, I fear, in vain.

If there is on the globe a promising field for missionary work, Denver is the place. Let not the good brothers and sisters who yearn to be fishers of men, possess their souls in impatience to cast their lines by the Sea of Galilee, or dwell with pagans by the turbid Nile. Here, in the capital of Colorado, are moral leprosies and reckless heathenisms sufficiently developed to satisfy the most ardent devotee, that great achievements in the Master's name are to be wrought, ere Christian civilization can claim Denver as her own. Passing along the street, at dusk, every step brought us in contact with drunken men, swaggering and swearing, on the lookout for the next dram-shop. They had not far to seek, for the retail liquor trade holds prominence here. Entering one of these dens, which is brilliantly alight, we find it crowded with men in all stages of intoxication. Most of them wear the roughest garb of the "plains," and are probably teamsters, miners and drovers. When they have drank enough poison to render them easy victims, the lair of the "tiger" is at hand. Just in the rear of the dram-shop is another room, whose furniture consists of four tables and numerous chairs. Two of the tables are devoted to faro, one is for rouge et noir, and behind the fourth an industrious gentleman busily turns a roulette wheel, occasionally paying the "stool-pigeon" who is playing the part of decoy, the astonishing odds of twenty-seven for one! With singular generosity he calls attention to these strokes of fortune (!) and invites the audience to come and "tackle" him while he is in "bad luck." The gambling-room is crowded, too. Faro is the choice of the many, and those two tables are entirely hidden from view by the throngs around them. Youths and old men, rough miners and shabby-genteel *habitués*, mingle here on a level, and joke or wrangle, as varying fortunes frame their moods.

Thespis, dragged to this sink, of course, becomes a bawd. Advertisements on the wall inform the inquiring mind that in the next room—a long hall, with entrance on the whisky-shop—there will be produced the "Great Success, the Blonde Shoo-Fly and Statue Blanche." Noises that bring to mind the pit of the old Bowery in its palmy days are issuing from the hall, but there are other "sights" to be seen, and we hasten on. Two doors to the right and up a broad staircase, well lighted, we find one of several "keno" rooms which Denver boasts. The entire floor is covered with long tables, at which men are seated industriously gambling away the small sums they have earned, begged or stolen during the day—for this game is the choice of small gamblers, and is not, like "faro," one on which fortunes may change hands at the turn of a card. Some jubilantly, but by far the greater number haggardly and wearily, they listened to the calls of the game-keeper, far into the watches of the night, and looked wistfully for the numbers which, at last, could only blast what little hope was left them.

And this is Denver by night. No Excise law compels the debauch to cease at midnight or hide itself behind closed doors. Flared in the faces of such good citizens as would enforce a different state of things but cannot, gambling and lawlessness hold full sway, while lewd women, with their more degraded fellows, go forth at dusk and drive decency to cover with their abandoned talk and gestures. Baxter-street would lose itself in Denver beyond fear of resurrection; if Denver were turned loose in Baxter-street, the two would fuse and form one homogeneous whole. Of course this condition of things must come to an end. When a permanent society has obtained control of the town, its worst elements will seek new fields, among the new towns further West—the resorts of miners, who seem to be marked as the peculiar victims of the gamblers—or they will be returned to the slums of the East, whence they have been called by the scent of prey.

J. C. H.

A Police Inspector in Jeopardy.

Yesterday morning Inspector DILKS, while seated at his desk at Police Head-quarters, had his attention attracted by a singular sound as of a bullet striking a hard surface, followed instantaneously by the cracking of a pane of glass in the window at his side opening on a court-yard. On examination he found that a bullet had struck the edge of the wall and glanced upon the window, but its force being abated by the contact with the wall, it had merely cracked the glass and had fallen to the court below, where it was picked up. From the shape of the missile, and the fact that although everything was quiet, the report of a fire-arm was not heard, it was evident that the bullet had been fired from an air-gun, and it was presumed that it had been fired from a rear window of the building on Mott-street, adjoining Police Head-quarters. The building was, however, closed and fastened, so that no investigation of its interior could be made without breaking open the door, which Inspector DILKS would not allow to be done.

It is impossible, therefore, as yet, to determine whether the shot was fired by malice or mere recklessness. It was regarded as a very narrow escape for the Inspector. The Inspector believes that the shot was the result of the reckless use of an unlawful weapon.

Crimes and Casualties.

About 1 o'clock, yesterday, an affray occurred in Second-avenue, near Thirty-second-street, between MARTIN MAHON, aged nineteen years, of No. 331 East Twenty-ninth-street, and his cousin, MARTIN MAHON, of No. 833 Second-avenue. The latter stabbed the former in the left side with a knife, inflicting a severe wound. The injured man was taken to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, and was subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital. The assailant was arrested, and on being arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, was committed to await the result of the injuries.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning another affray occurred in the so-called oyster-saloon at the corner of Carmine and Bleecker streets, in which SAMUEL SADLER and JOSEPH HALL suffered serious injuries at the hands of WILLIAM H. IRVING and other persons who are unknown. They all made their escape before the arrival of Officer HARVEY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, with the exception of IRVING, who was locked up in the Greenwich-street Police Station.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning GEORGE HAUSMANN, of No. 29 Carmine-street, in front of his residence, quarreled with PAUL MEEHAN, of No. 90 Elm-street, and finally assaulted him with a club, inflicting slight injuries. Both parties were arrested, and locked up in the Eldridge-street Police Station.

CURRENT NOTES.

A grand nephew of the Prussian VON MOLTKE is a clerk on a Mississippi steam-boat.

On Sunday, Aug. 28, three whales were captured near Monterey, Cal.

Two milkmen, suggestively named SWILL and WATERS, have been arrested for fighting in San Francisco.

A Mrs. SPINNER, of Massachusetts, has formed a limited partnership with her husband for the manufacture of shoes. The lady pays in $5,000.

Thirty-seven men have been killed in the Eureka Mine, Amador County, Cal., since its opening recently. The last victim was LAWRENCE G. GANNON.

English magistrates are getting unusually severe. A man was recently committed to prison for two months for playing a game of "pitch and toss" in an "isolated part of the parish."

Buffalo shows a population of about 114,000 by the census, now very nearly finished. In 1860 it was 94,000. Buffalo is one of the cities which has not disappointed the local expectations in the census.

Tennessee is declared to be the healthiest place on the face of the globe, and the most remarkable for longevity of life. It is said the mortality exhibit, made to the United States Marshal, clearly indicates this.

Chicago is again happy. It has ascertained that the statement that its population is less than 250,000 was incorrect, and that the census-takers have discovered 297,500 "souls." This fact is announced in double-leaded type, and capitals, in one of its most enterprising papers.

The quartz miners of California are satisfied that the coming Winter is to be a long and a wet season, and are preparing accordingly. It has been noticed in Lower California that the swallows and the martins raised their broods quickly this Summer, and departed, and this is regarded as a sure sign of a very wet Winter.

JEFF. DAVIS is expected home from Europe in about two months. The Davis mansion in Richmond has been turned over to the Mayor by the National Government, without the payment of any rent due on it. Gen. CANBY desired to have it converted into a high school for colored children.

A Terre Haute editor's head has been turned by a serenade. Witness this notice: "We return our thanks to friends for a most delightful serenade at our residence on Tuesday evening. Music and moonshine blend together so harmoniously under the deep shadow of forest trees, that it presents a pictured panorama as lasting as 'tis thrilling."

The latest romantic wedding is reported from Erie, Penn. A couple were married one evening last week on board a pleasure yacht, while sailing in the lake there. The ceremony was a surprise to the company (composed of about thirty ladies and gentlemen) on the boat, but all took it pleasantly, and afterward joined in a wedding dance on the deck.

A New-Orleans paper is determined to make politics pay. It prints at the head of its editorial page a notice: "We wish it to be distinctly understood by political aspirants, that all nominations and cards favoring the nomination of particular individuals, are regarded as advertisements, and must be arranged for at our business counter."

The census-takers in some portions of the West have as funny experiences as those in the large cities in this section. One has discovered a lady in Indiana who is happy and contented in the name of JANE JULIETTE ISALINA ARAMINTA MUSADORA PEEKS; and in Ohio a family has been found where the first son is named IMPRIMIS, the second FINIS, and the three others APPENDIX, ADDENDUM and ERRATUM!

Some startling statistics of inebriation in the United States have been compiled by a St. Louis physician. Taking 300 men, it is found that 122 never drink spirits at all; 100 drink moderately, but not to intoxication; 50 are occasional drinkers; 25 periodically, called "spreeing;" and 3 are habitual drunkards. There is 1 confirmed inebriate in every 39 of drinking men. Counting off 700 women, 600 never taste alcoholics of any kind; 80 taste wine occasionally; 17 taste ardent spirits; 36 drink ale or beer constantly; 14 drink ardent spirits periodically; and 3 are habitual inebriates.

Punch offers to "Peaceful Parents" the following advertisement: Continental Education.—M. LOUIS NAPOLEON will be happy to undertake the care of two or three daring boys, as Companions-in-Arms for his son, LOUIS. They will receive every possible attention, will be allowed to take a turn at the newly-invented and highly-amusing toy, the *Mitrailleuse*, or Wheel of Death, for an hour or so daily, and have six shots apiece at Real Prussian Soldiers, with a drawing-room revolver. Each boy to bring his own bullets instead of marbles. After the action, they will, under L. N.'s personal supervision, canter round the field of battle. N. B.—Since the publication of the above, circumstances beyond the control of L. N. render it necessary for him to withdraw his liberal offer.

The Springfield *Republican* believes that "neither Mr. PHILLIPS nor his friends really expect to see him chosen Governor, and very few persons except Dr. LORING and his hangers-on doubt the re-election of Gov. CLAFLIN by a handsome plurality. But candidates for the United States Senatorship, and all persons interested in the general management of State affairs, must be prepared to see in the next Legislature a large miscellaneous body of men chosen by the combination which WENDELL PHILLIPS will represent. This is a matter which may as well be looked at now, for it may have an important effect on one of the main issues in our coming State election, the choice of a successor to Senator WILSON. The prospect now is, as it has been all along, that *Mr. Wilson will be his own successor*."

The recesses of the White Mountains are fast being invaded by the locomotive. Already the extension of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad to Whitefield has reduced the stage ride to the Crawford House down to nineteen miles, and there is little doubt that the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad will soon be built through the Notch. The Maine section of the road is already well advanced, and the Vermont section is under contract. The exact route through the Notch has not yet been determined upon. The different surveys have been made, and one which follows the side of Mount Webster is said to bring the grade down to only sixty-five feet to the mile. By going in a more direct line and by somewhat heavier grade a mile and a half in distance may be saved, but the heaviest grade proposed is 100 feet.

The Latest View of the War.

We are requested to publish the following:

A COMMUNICATION SAID TO BE FROM A MORRAL REPRESENTITIVE.

From A morral Representitive, of the Divine morral govt in America, In Reply to the Sivel Representitive of the New Republic of the People of France, in askinng for the Sympethy, & (morral) soport of the People of the united States. As A (morral) Representitive I Reply When the People of France, addopt the centiments, of the People of America, by seceding, to be Adherents, to the Roman Catholic, Popish, Extravigant, Sectionel, Despotic, Notions, ? (Then) they Enevitably have the morral Soport, of the American morral Puritan ? otherwise, the garibaldy cause, would seem to mour justly Demand Americans (morral) Soport ! Subscribed A Divine Watchman morral Representitive in America. Papors pleas copy.

Mr. Edtr if not Published Pleas Post it up in your office and oblige or let the *Express* or sum fair paper copy it and oblige.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Reminiscence of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps no Ward in the City possessed greater advantages for a pleasant residence than did the Seventh about fifty-five years ago. Bounded on two sides by the East River, having its streets laid out at right angles, and its surface diversified by gradual elevations and depressions, with a general but easy inclination to the river, from which, even in the hottest weather, delightful sea-breezes were wafted, alleviating the heat, it was justly considered the healthiest part of the town. It was then sparsely settled, and much of its surface was altogether vacant or used for the storage of lumber. One of these vacant spaces, referred to in a previous communication, and known as "the Common," was the battle-ground of many a hard-fought lapidary, or, if you prefer Greek, lithobolic contest between the "Curly (Corlears) Hookers" and the "Down Towners." At that time the settlement at Corlears Hook was almost isolated from the rest of the City by the intervention of what was called, in somewhat of a *lucus a non lucendo* style, "The Green Hills," the only highways to that choice suburb being through Cherry, and, a little later, through Grand street—both streets unpaved and sandy. Many an afternoon, with favoring weather and absent constables, squads of valiant boys might be seen issuing from the defiles of Cherry-street, and cautiously creeping along the foot of the hills till they finally rushed to the charge through Bancker (now Madison) street to the Common. Here they were met by their enemies from Chatham-square and its neighborhood, and in a few moments HOMER's most graphic description of a contest wherein foul words as well as hard stones were equally used as weapons of offense, would have been readily recalled to the mind of a classical spectator. It is not remembered that any human lives were sacrificed to these outbreaks of youthful folly, but many a boy was seriously injured, perhaps maimed for life, many a pane of glass broken, and many a constable (we had no Metropolitan Police in those days,) had his temper sorely tried in his too-often vain endeavors to arrest the swift-footed miscreants. The green hills above mentioned extended from Cherry-street to Grand, and, indeed, some distance beyond. At the northern extremity of the range stood a fine-looking private residence, known as Mount Pitt, while at the southern end the Belvidere Club-house, with its curved lines of architecture and towering height, attracted much attention. Between these two buildings extended along the summit of the hills a ditch and rampart, relics of the war of 1812, from the latter of which was obtained a splendid view of the City and its magnificent harbor, and in the former, after copious rains, were displayed the fleets of the young aspirants for nautical fame. From these hills, too, as they gave way to the leveling decrees of the civic authorities, was obtained much of the sand used for the purposes of building. In this leveling process some of the buildings were let down to the present grade, and not many years ago, if not now, there were standing on the north side of Henry-street two houses whose chimney-tops then occupied the spot where their foundations formerly stood. Chatham-square, also above alluded to, was at that time as triangular as it is now, but presented a much more rural and attractive aspect. It contained a pretty little grassy park, conforming to its own shape, and surrounded by a neat white picket-fence, except at the southern apex, which was occupied by a well-built and well-kept fire-engine house. Opposite the south-east side of the triangle and adjoining Lafayette-street, (then forming part of what is now Oliver-street,) was the Jews' burying-grounds.

SENEX.

Recruits for Prussia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think if a Democratic Administration were in power, they would not take such a "soft" view of the matter of recruiting by German agents as you and the Republican Administration hold. You say that the fact of sending Prussians home to fulfill their military duties, by the Consuls of that Government affording them the means of defraying their passage, is not in violation of our municipal law. If you read the President's proclamation, wherein he quotes the Neutrality act of 1818, you would find that it is unlawful to "retain" any person with the purpose of taking service against any Government with whom we are at peace. Now, we have never admitted the doctrine of Prussia and England of holding their subjects to perpetual allegiance because of their birth. They have, indeed, yielded so far as to make treaties wherein they renounced such claims when their "subjects" have renounced their allegiance. Secretary BLACK, some years ago, when the Prussian King claimed subjects who had visited their native country, after they had become American citizens, as owing military duty, denied such claims unless the subject had been enrolled or drafted prior to departure. Secretary MARCY, in 1856, revoked the exequaturs of Sir JOHN CRAMPTON and these British Consuls, because they retained men for service against Russia, under the pretense of hiring them as laborers for railroads in Canada. Now the Prussian Consuls, in consideration of certain persons performing military service against France, pay their passage back to Prussia, in violation of our municipal law and national sovereignty. The claim of Prussia to the military service of all those born under her flag cannot be admitted. She can only claim them when they are within her jurisdiction; and even then, according to recent treaties, all such who have become American citizens are not liable, unless they have remained two years in Prussia when returned. Where the treaty does not apply, the decision of Secretary BLACK is binding upon his successors to have enforced, which I will repeat: "that only such Prussians as were of military age and liable to military duty by having been actually drafted or enrolled prior to departure from Prussia, are amenable to the claims of their King, and then only when on Prussian territory, and not within the sovereignty of our Republic, or even within that of a neutral, as shown in the case of KOZTA."

H. C. J.

Machinery at the Fair.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it not time that the truth about the American Institute Fair was made known? Year after year the exhibition is opened before it is half ready, and visitors go gaping about, stumbling over workmen, and enjoying the remarkable sights afforded in soap-houses and gilt photograph-holders; things they can see for nothing every day in any street in town.

A large majority of the visitors go to the fair to see machinery in motion, and learn by the evidence of their senses whether any improvements have been made in the past twelve months. But for many years, the Fair has been opened weeks before this department was ready, and unless several visits are made, as the managers, doubtless, desire, there are no means of knowing when it will be ready. All this mismanagement results in vexation and expense, for there are not many who can afford the time and outlay demanded.

It is no more than common justice to the public that it should be distinctly informed that though the Fair is open, it is not yet ready to render an equivalent for the money its managers take, and will not be until the machinery department is put in order; unless, indeed, a collection of hardware, carpets, beds and soap can be called equivalent. The average time of getting the machinery in order is about three weeks from the opening, and visitors will do well to wait until that period has elapsed, if they desire to see it.

A VICTIM.

Fasting Forty Days and Forty Nights—Starving by Inches as a Religious Discipline—A Peculiar Case of Fanaticism.

From the Hagerstown Twice-a-Week.

Yesterday morning, at about 6 o'clock, JOHN FRENCH, son of GEORGE FRENCH, Esq., of this town, passed from this life, after an illness of more than two weeks, brought about in a most remarkable way. The facts, as we have learned them from intimate friends of the deceased, are about as fllows: For two or three years past it has been noticed that the young man held peculiar views upon various subjects, and especially upon religion and his future state, but it was not surmised that they were imbedded very deeply, much less to such an extent as to derange his mind. On the contrary, being more than usually gifted with intelligence and acuteness, credit was given him for more than the average amount of common reasoning sense. He however, became fond of reading that class of works on theoretical religion in the transcendental style, too many of which are to be found in the libraries of persons who are not aware of the tendency of these high-flown but delusive disturbers of the mind of the genuine seeker after truth. To such an extent did he become absorbed in some of the mysticisms and sophistries of these quacks in theology, that his brain gave way, and reason, at least upon religious subjects, took flight, and while laboring under the misfortune he became impressed with the idea that he had some special religious task to perform, which could only be accomplished after he had fasted forty days and forty nights, which feat he began nearly two months ago, and actually finished two weeks since. Every effort made during that time to induce him to eat utterly failed, and those who were in close contact with him all the time say that not a mouthful passed his lips. Strategy, after persuasion had exhausted itself, was resorted to by his friends; tempting fruit and other things were placed in his way, and in such manner as to leave him under the impression that their presence was unknown to all but himself, yet he refrained from partaking of them in every instance. Of course, during this time he became very much reduced, looking more like a skeleton than a living human being. Nature at length could stand the strain no longer, and a few days before the expiration of the forty days he was compelled to take his bed, and although everything that could be done for him was done, he at last gave way, and his spirit sought that sphere where the great mystery finds solution. After the forty days he was fed with great care, but his system had sunk too deeply to recuperate. There are very few in this community who doubt that FRENCH really did what he professed to undertake, namely, with the exception of drinking freely of water and smoking considerably, to actually live forty days and nights without tasting food.

BASE-BALL.

Return of the Victorious White Stockings to Chicago—A Glorious Welcome from 3,000 Citizens.

From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 10.

If there was any doubt as to the firm hold which base-ball has taken upon Chicago, or if there was any question as to the intense pride and interest manifested by our citizens in the recent glorious achievements of Chicago's representative base-ball club, these uncertainties must have been effectually dispelled by the tremendous ovation which last evening greeted the return of the conquering White Stockings, from the scene of their triumph over Cincinnati's rival nine. The affair was entirely impromptu, but, in spite of the short notice given and the lateness of the hour, fully 3,000, mainly the best citizens of Chicago, assembled at the Union Depot to give the boys a reception.

At 9:20 the train rolled into the depot, whereupon there arose a prolonged cheer so long and so hearty that the echo must have reached a certain dejected town on the Ohio River. The note of welcome was continued as the White Stocking lads, under the lead of TOM FOLEY, and accompanied by a score or so of the Chicagoans who had made the round trip with them, alighted from the train and stepped into the carriages in waiting. As the party emerged into the well-lighted street, a certain peculiarity of appearance excited another round of cheers, mingled with merriment. The occasion of the fun proved to be that every member of the nine, and of the party, was bedecked with a neck scarf of the most unique and extraordinary description. It was a diminutive red stocking. Like generous victors, they had buried the bitterness of the fray, and now waved the Red Stockings on their necks. Perched high upon the front seat of the carriage was borne a ludicrous and significant trophy. A month-old pig, alive and grunting, which had been purchased on the road, was tastefully blanketed with a pair of small red hose, while a placard bore the inscription: "Porkopolis, Sept. 7, 1870." It is contemplated to give his pigship a suitable bringing up, and when he shall have reached the enormous dimensions to which all things Chicagoan attain, his unctuous adipose will be forwarded to Cincinnati as a salve for her wounded pride.

When the procession had formed in line, with Dean & Nevan's Band at the head, and the officers and stockholders, and White Stockings themselves following in carriages, a dense throng of people joined in the march, and the route to the Briggs House was a perpetual round of cheers and exclamations of welcome. Arrived at the hotel, the boys made their appearance upon the balcony, amid enthusiastic cheers for the White Stockings and President GASSETTE.

In due time the tired and hungry ball-tossers were shown to the dining-room, where they did ample justice to the sumptuous and substantial repast in waiting for them. This ended the informal reception, and soon after the crowd had dispersed, and the White Stockings were enjoying their needed rest. The reception was an immense affair, and a prouder set of fellows than the "eighteen thousand dollar nine," to whom the demonstration was a complete surprise, could hardly be imagined. It was a work of pride and respect, and admiration for their achievments and their gentlemanly bearing, that will not soon be forgotten by the recipients.

The reception game, which takes place this afternoon at Ogden Park, promises to be a big affair. The Amateur Club having tendered the use of their grounds, a picked nine of the very finest players in the city has been made up to take part in the game with the White Stockings, who will do their prettiest to show the people of Chicago the precise manner in which the Red Stockings were beaten. Dean & Nevans' Band will be in attendance and furnish music during the progress of the game. Should the day be pleasant, the attendance will be very large, as large numbers of people, who have never seen the White Stockings on the field, together with others who will take this mode of showing their appreciation of the Club and its doings, will be certain to be present.

The complimentary banquet to the White Stockings takes place this evening at the Briggs House. It will be attended by the playing members of the nine, the officers and stockholders of the Club, members of the Press, and a few invited guests, and will be an elegant affair.

The return game between the White and Red Stockings, which had been fixed for Thursday next is off. In addition to the conversation which took place in Cincinnati on Wednesday evening, President GASSETTE, on yesterday, received a dispatch from Mr. BONTE, of the Reds, to the effect that they would be unable to fulfil their engagement to play in Chicago on the 13th inst., and that the precise date when the Reds would be on hand for the return match could not be stated.

Negotiations are in progress looking toward another series of games with the Forest City Clubs, of Cleveland and Rockford, and it is not unlikely that a game with the former will be for next week.

A Peculiar Religion—Worship of the Moquis Indians.

From the Deseret News.

The Moquis occupy six villiages, located some distance south of the Colorado River. Elder HATCH estimates the number of inhabitants at about 3,000. Valpie is the name of the principal village. The differ from Indians generally, having dark brown hair and eyes instead of black, and dark skin, but not copper-colored. Their religion cannot be strictly called idolatrous, as they do not worship images, but consider them the representations of ideas. Their religious rites and ceremonies appear to be simple, and at least harmless in their tendencies. They call their deity "Tow-wan-e-na," or Sun Father. They believe that he governs that orb, and has the dispensing of his blessings of light and heat. This god is represented by an image, made of wood and stone, of a favorite chief who died more than three generations ago. This personage now resides in the heavens, from which he dispenses the blessings of life, and especially those of rain and fruitful seasons upon the faithful. If his children are not humble and obedient, he punishes them by withdrawing his blessings. The How-we-ona, or sacred temple, is the head workshop of the village, but at the time of religious ceremonies it is vacated by the laborers and used exclusively for sacred performances. The representative of their deity sits enthroned on a rude pedestal in the north end of the building. Its head and breast are decorated with costly beads and feathers and strings of sacred sea-shells, which were worn by their fathers who came from the seashore. The eyes of the image are directed to the middle of the floor, where are placed wooden images of all kinds of domestic fowls, such as doves, chickens, &c. These images are painted and decorated with feathers in imitation of nature. By the side of these images of fowls are placed the skins of wild beasts, hung on a pole of the musical plant; among these, that of the fox predominates, as that animal is considered more sacred than others. Corn and water are placed before the fowls. In worshipping their deity, the men form in rows in front of the image, and speak and sing in his praise, accompanied by the music of rude instruments, among which was a curiously constructed flute, which had descended to them from their forefathers. There was but one religious ceremony in which the women joined the men. The head workshop is the great central place of worship in a village, but there are other minor ones. The principal religious ceremonies take place in the month of February.

In the centre of the village is a public square, where there is a wide stone altar about two feet high and three feet square. On this, sacrifices of food are laid on sacred days. Among these offerings is a small buckskin sack containing holy meal. Around this altar men dance in rotation. During this ceremony the aged men and women of the village take a pinch of the holy meal, breath on it, sprinkle a little on the back of the dancers, and throw a little to the west, east, north and south. This is the signal for the dance to break up. The ideas and principles of their religion are eminently Utilitarian. They dictate all the relations of life. They religiously abhor an indolent man, and order is the first law of every household and of every public institution and ceremony. They enforce habits of industry by precept, example and exhortation, as is well illustrated by the following anecdote: When Elder HATCH and his companions first visited the Moquis, TI-LAM-MA was the principal chief of the Oriba village. To obtain that position a man must be noted for his industry, energy and perseverance. From some cause, he became indolent and unthrifty. The people withdrew their confidence from him; he lost his place, and died of starvation and chagrin. Charity is one of the leading principles of their religion. The industrious poor or the sick and helpless must be amply provided by the contributions of the more fortunate.

Rev. Mr. Van Meter's Address to the Little Wanderers—What He Saw at Rome, and His Impressions of the Holy City.

The Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, in the New Bowery—which resembles the old woman in the nursery rhyme, being blessed with so many children that it doesn't know what to do with them all—was filled by a large assemblage, yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of an address by Rev. WM. H. VAN METER, Superintendent of the institution, giving an account of his recent travels in Europe. He gave a long description of his visit to Rome, and of his wandering through the Coliseum, St. Peter's, the Vatican and other renowned and historic places at the Eternal City. He said that he was unable to obtain admission to the Ecumenical Council, but that he caught occasional glimpses of the bishops and priests marching to and from the ecclesiastical assembly. The American prelates were very conspicuous for their dignified and intelligent manner. Mr. VAN METER relates his impressions of seeing the Catholic clergy kneel at the image of St. Peter, and kiss its toe and perform other devout ceremonies, concluding with prayer. He attended a Sunday school at St. Peter's, which was characterized by the absence of Bibles and hymn singing. He made two visits to the Coliseum, which afforded him a pleasant retrospective study. The finest hospital he saw in Europe was that of San Spirito, at Rome. He said that he was present at confessionals where the crowds were so large that it was impossible for all the devotees to get near the priests, the latter were frequently compelled to use rods with which they touched the heads of those who could not get near them, thus absolving the penitents without any actual confession or imposition of hands. His address was listened to with great interest, and was received with warm applause.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
16—Lanenburg vs. Kretz.	116—Ely vs. The Mercantile Loan Warehouse Co.
32—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Finegan.	117—Ely vs. Ashcroft.
56—Rubber Tip Pencil Co. vs. Hover.	122—McAndrews vs. Isaacs
61—Mercantile Loan Warehouse Co. vs. Ashcroft.	129—The Mercantile Loan Warehouse Co. vs. Ashcroft.
63—Cleve vs. Tenenbaum.	142—Valentine vs. Clarke.
64—Same vs. Same.	143—Lienan vs. Bramhall.
75—In the matter of Wood.	147—Pistor vs. Hatfield.
	150—Schlank vs. Koom.
	152—Rabut vs. Mandt.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1577—Beck vs. Schreiber.	1771—Philips vs. Briggs.
1679—Downing vs. Reid.	1827—Starkweather vs. Johnson.
1767—Rawson vs. Holland.	1847—Husted vs. Bailey.
1768—Mann vs. Harrington.	1851—McGrath vs. Granahan.
1782—Freidman vs. Hoffman.	1865—Wilhelm vs. Heyman.
1798—Killing vs. Dermond.	1866—Prentis vs. Mack.
1800—Bach vs. Senk.	1867—Solomon vs. Frank.
1801—Kahn vs. Watts.	

Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1689—Sturzenegger vs. Gamba.	1788—Saltonstall vs. Openshaw.
1721—Smith vs. Shields.	1789—Same vs. Same.
1769—Taylor vs. Rice.	1794—Newell vs. Landon.
1775—Lobdell vs. Robinson.	1795—Schnell vs. Healey.
1777—Keller vs. Regis.	1796—Raynor vs. Denton.
1781—Welsh vs. Bussing.	1807—Thiers vs. McArthur.
1786—Dorman vs. Niel.	1812—Darrow vs. Raymond.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Adam B. Lang; rape.	8—The People vs. J. Cross Nelson, William Brandon and Edward L. Fargo; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Henry Pyne; felonious assault and battery.	9—The People vs. Kittie Harrison and Charles Smith; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Perry Rowley; felonious assault and battery.	10—The People vs. Joseph Gregory; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. John McNamara and Annie Connors; burglary.	11—The People vs. Jacob Burdell; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Andrew Sullivan; burglary.	12—The People vs. Rowland R. West, Henry Gallway and Charles C. Prescott, (two cases:) obtaining money by false pretenses.
6—The People vs. Joseph Ryan; burglary.	
7—The People vs. Edward Gallagher; larceny from the person.	

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 10.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.c.112¼	33 Fourth Nat. Bk...105¾
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111⅛	10000 Mar. Trus. 10s Cfs 37
1,500 U.S.5-20C.,'65,N.110⅛	12 Del.& H.Canal Co.123
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.106	200 Pac. M. S. Co..... 41
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3.......110¼	15 Am. M. Union Ex. 40⅛
25,000 do.......110¼	300 N.Y.C.&H.R..b.c. 96⅜
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, N.. 29	10000 N.Y.C.&H.Cfs.. 92¼
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, N., Jan. & July... 70	20000 do.......b. c. 92⅛
1,000 Mo. State 6s.... 90¼	100 Erie R..... 22¾
2,000 La. 6s.... 72	10 do.......b. c. 23⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c. 62	200 Reading R..... 96⅛
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. 92½	200 L.S.&M.So.R...s10 92⅛
1,000 N.Y.St.7s, B. L., Reg.....107¾	100 do.......b. c. 92⅜
1,000 U. Pac. R. 1st.. 81	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R..106¼
2,000 Chi.&N.W.Con. 91	100 Mil.&St.P.R....b10 62¼
1,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st. 99	1000 Mil.&St.P.Pf...s60 80
10,000 Cen.P.R.GoldBs 88⅝	100 Ohio & Miss. R.... 34⅛
10,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.2d.. 97⅛	12 P.,Ft.W.&C.Guar. 94⅛
10,000 Chic.&A.Inc.Bs 94	15 do....... 94⅛
1,000 Mil.&St.P.7 3-10, Conv'le..... 91¾	100 do....... 94¼
5 Continental Bank. 95	51 Del.,L.&W.R.opg.101
5 do.....b. c. 94	120 do.....b.c. 101⅛
	200 do.....b.c. 101⅛
	10 Morris & Es. R.... 89
	100 do....... 88⅞
	10 N. Y. & N. H. R..150⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81., C..114⅛	10000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs.. 92⅛
2,600 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..112⅜	500 do....... 92
6,000 U. S. 5s, '74, C....108⅛	10000 do.......b. c. 92
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'65..111⅜	100 L. S. & M. So. R.. 92⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅜	15 do....... 92⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅛	500 do....b. c. b3 92⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.110⅛	100 do....... 92⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N. 60¼	400 Chic.&N.W.Pf..b3 88⅜
10,000 N.C.St.6s,N.b.c. 29	200 do.......s3 88⅛
1,000 Gt. West. 2d M.. 82½	200 P..Ft.W.&C.Guar. 94⅛
4,000 U. Pac.R.1st M. 81⅛	100 N. J. Cen. R.....103⅜
100 U. S. Express.... 40⅜	200 do.......104
100 Am.M.U.Ex..b. c. 41	300 Mil. & St. P. R.... 61⅞
20 Reading R..... 96⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. R.... 34⅛
100 Han.&St.J.R.Pf..114⅛	25 Mor. & Es. R....b3 [illegible]
100 C., C. & Ind. C. R.. 17⅛	

MONDAY, Sept. 12—A. M.

The general Trade of the week past was very active in Foreign Goods, and also in the Domestic Commission line. A favorable feature in the latter is, that the business in Domestic Woolen Fabrics is better than for several seasons past, in both demand and remunerating prices. The Customs paid into the New-York Treasury Office during the week are about the heaviest for any single week in the records of the Department. The amount exceeds four million of dollars, and indicates, (at the average duty of 46 per cent.,) that nearly or quite nine millions Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise were marketed during the week. The gain on the September Customs of last year now promises to be larger than the gain in August. It will be recollected that trade was materially interfered with during the last two weeks of the month in 1869 by the Gold panic, the repetition of which is scarcely possible this season. The determination of the Government to buy 5-20s more freely was evinced last Thursday, but has not yet reduced the Currency balances of the Treasury below $35,500,000, and as this is thirty millions in excess of the sum actually required to run the department, on its large income reduced and very gradual expenditures, there is a fair prospect, on the urgent representations on the subject which have gone to the Government, that a liberal portion of the sum will be unlocked to the good of the Fall trade by the free purchases of United States 5-20s. The Money cannot be otherwise used, since the redemption of Greenbacks, even if it were desirable, which it is not, is restrained by law, and the withdrawal of 3 ₱ cents Certificates can only follow, not precede, the issue of new Bank Circulation. Aside from these considerations, the question of economizing the Gold Interest charge upon the Funded Debt, is an important one, affecting the practical direction of the finances and the reduction of the expenditures, by the present Administration, on the eve of the Fall elections. The same and other questions enter into the sales of overplus Gold in the Treasury, which have been singularly restricted to about one-fourth the incoming Customs, and among the other questions is that of the successful refunding of 5-20s bearing 6 ₱ cent., into even the newly-authorized 5 ₱ cents, until the existing Bonds are, by the free exchange of Gold not wanted in the Treasury, brought back to the par of Gold as they stood at the beginning of July, before the War troubles in Europe. The difference on the exchanges made as between Gold sold on Wednesday and the Bonds purchased on Thursday last, was 5 ₱ cent. As the intimation comes from Washington that the Secretary hopes to begin the work of refunding on or before the first of December, it is not unreasonable to presume upon larger Gold sales and very much larger Bond purchases in the meantime.

The Exports of Domestic Produce are moderate, and will probably continue so for a few weeks longer. But we are on the eve of a new Cotton crop, which, judged by the result of the late crop—3,154,946 bales—as made up by the *Financial Chronicle*, and the figures reproduced in our last paper, should yield four millions of bales, and this consideration, with the increasing receipts of Grain and Provisions from the North-West, will render any considerable exports of Specie unnecessary after October. The present rate of export—from one to one and a half millions of dollars a week—is scarcely equal to the receipts of the new product in Gold and Silver overland from the Pacific States and Territories—the Territory of Montana being not the least important. So far, therefore, as the Banking movement is affected in its Gold averages, the only embarrassment ahead is the enormous receipts for Customs into the Treasury, and this we have already shown can, and we hope will be, averted, by the Government at Washington to its profit in the saving of Interest.

Money rules cheap on demand loan to the Brokers, chiefly, it may be, on account of the moderate speculation in the Railways at the Stock Exchange, and the comparatively light business doing by the great dealers in the Public Funds. Their actual holdings of 5-20s at present cannot be measured by the offers made to sell to the Sinking Fund last Thursday, as some of these, perhaps one-third of the $8,800,000, are ascertained to have been "fancy" offers, above the market, not expected to be taken up by the Secretary of the Treasury. There is a demand for Money to carry a few of the new Railway Mortgages and some of the Southern State Bonds, and full rates are paid on 30@60 days' hypothecations, but on the other hand the demand from the merchants for discounts are not excessive, nor the amount or selection of merchant paper on the Street large.

Referring to the comparative course of the Stock Exchange, it will be noticed that the changes in prices since Saturday week are quite limited, while the spirit of the market was less buoyant than at the close of the previous week. There is no want of encouragement to the Railway speculation in the Fall business or prospective dividends of the leading New-York and Western lines, and no immediate discouragement in the condition of Money affairs, but the absence of a vigorous or combined purpose to put the market up is not the less remarked upon. During the week there was an occasional show of spirit in the Vanderbilt and some few of Western Stocks, though not lasting over two days at a time. The Gold speculators of week before last were brought to a reckoning on Monday by the War news, but other parties, impressed with the belief that the price is low enough, while Peace is delayed and the Treasury continues the Customs absorption, were subsequent steady buyers at about 114 ₱ cent., and so the quotation left off on Saturday.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 10, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$117,414
Increase in Specie	432,068
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,659,577
Decrease in Deposits	3,839,123
Increase in Circulation	160,543

	Sept. 11, '69.	Sept. 10, '70.	Sept. 3, '70.
National Capital	$73,502,907	$73,032,200	$73,032,200
Local Capital	11,662,305	13,129,800	13,129,800
Total	$85,165,212	$86,162,000	$86,162,000
Loans	268,864,533	271,796,731	271,914,145
Gold and Gold Notes	14,942,066	18,718,319	18,285,6.9
Other Legal Tenders	51,487,867	48,071,195	49,730,772
Deposits	188,823,324	196,852,430	200,691,553
Circulation	33,964,196	32,897,168	32,736,625
In Sub-Treasury	88,951,333	73,025,704	75,093,514

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money Security to the previous statement. The banks owe:

	Sept. 3, '69.	Sept. 10, '70.	Sept 11, '69.
On deposits	$200,691,553	$196,852,430	$188,823,324
Circulation	32,736,625	32,897,168	33,964,196
Total	$233,428,178	$229,749,598	$222,787,520
25 ₱ ct. would be.	$58,357,044	$57,437,399	$55,696,880
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	68,016,401	66,789,514	66,429,933
Excess	$9,659,357	$9,352,115	$10,733,053
Rate for money	6 ₱ ct.	6 ₱ ct.	7@10 ₱ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,817,267, against the total entries of $6,997,873 same week last year. The export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,012,487 against $4,393,783 same week last year. The export of Specie, $1,381,487, against $56,439 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $4,174,060. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 7,517 bales.

The Gold value of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Aug. 1, and since, semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$23,201,519	Aug. 6	$5,126,495
February	23,831,656	Aug. 13	5,214,146
March	27,253,964	Aug. 20	5,377,794
April	28,567,274	Aug. 27	8,010,501
May	24,616,608	Sept. 3	7,633,970
June	24,226,944	Sept. 10	5,817,267
July	24,610,215		
Total since Jan. 1			$213,488,352
Against the same date, 1869			222,731,324
Decrease since Jan. 1			$9,242,971

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1. 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,893,160	Aug. 3	$3,528,271
February	11,940,146	Aug. 10	3,758,742
March	15,943,095	Aug. 17	3,288,748
April	14,697,825	Aug. 24	3,095,961
May	15,115,599	Aug. 31	2,648,703
June	17,700,963	Sept. 7	3,012,487
July	16,717,873		
Total since Jan. 1			$124,341,593
Against same date, 1869			130,395,063
Decrease since Jan. 1			$6,053,470
Gold, Sept. 10, 1870			113⅞ ₱ cent.
Gold, Sept. 11, 1869			135⅛ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	$2,683,392	Aug. 6	$3,834,871
February	2,194,256	Aug. 13	2,902,528
March	1,521,001	Aug. 20	2,284,664
April	1,698,616	Aug. 27	1,197,162
May	4,485,373	Sept. 3	1,021,603
June	4,254,362	Sept. 10	1,381,487
July	16,922,451		
Total			$46,381,766
Against same date 1869			25,272,079
Increase since Jan. 1			$21,109,687

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold Interest paid.	
January	$10,152,398	January	$17,693,723
February	11,951,925	February	1,793,043
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,313
April	13,193,872	April	836,564
May	11,085,468	May	16,918,162
June	10,263,804	June	2,034,251
July	11,130,760	July	17,494,731
August	15,645,267	August	2,221,753
Sept. 3	1,376,549	Sept. 3	2,510,481
Sept. 10	4,170,060	Sept. 10	534,965
Total, 1870	$98,243,808	Total, 1870	$65,804,006
Total, 1869	94,715,901	Total, 1869	67,882,177

The sales of Gold through the day to the close of regular 'Change hours were quite steady at 114@114⅛@113⅞ ₱ cent. The business of the Gold Room was at no time very active. The speculation was tame after 2 o'clock P. M. The gain of $432,680 in the Gold Averages at Bank created some surprise, and weakened the market. The Banks lose $1,659,577 in Greenbacks. Their Loans are $117,414 less than last Monday, and the general line of Deposits is down $3,839,123.

The shipments of Gold and Silver of all descriptions for the week amount to $1,381,487, of which $730,000 is in American Gold Coin, and the remainder in Gold and Silver bars and Spanish Coin. The Treasury Office received during the week $4,174,060 for Gold Customs, and paid out $534,965 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 Gold on Wednesday. Foreign Bills closed steady at 109⅜@109⅝ for 60 days London, and 110⅜@110½ short sight. Money 5@6 ₱ cent. on call loan.

In explanation of the gain in the Gold Averages at Bank, it is rumored that the Canada Banks have sent one or two millions of Gold to New-York, and it is known that the receipts overland from the Pacific States amount to $500,000@$700,000 per week.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were inclined to firm prices on a moderate business. The Railway speculation was quite indifferent on both sides of the account. The business at the Board of the Exchange was light, and the attendance in the Long Room comparatively thin. The following quotations were made after the late Board as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPT. 10.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106	106
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	110¼	110¼
American Gold Coin	114	113⅞
Bills on London at Sight	110½	110½
New Bonds of Tennessee	60	60
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96¼	96⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	92	92½
Reading Railroad	96½	96⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅝	113¼
North-western Common	82¼	82½
North-western Preferred	88½	88½
Pacific Mail Company	41⅛	41⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80½	80½
St. Paul Common	62¼	62¼
Lake Shore	92⅝	92½
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾	34½
New-Jersey Central	103½	104
Toledo and Wabash	51¾	52¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10.

Gold receipts	$1,138,869 16
Gold payments	3,627,740 74
Gold balance	62,832,752 86
Currency receipts	1,107,051 85
Currency payments	1,680,851 41
Currency balance	10,192,945 71
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	3,459,820 00
Customs	850,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881....114	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865...110⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881....114	5-20 coupon, 1867.......110⅛
5-20 registered, 1862....111	5-20 coupon, 1868.......110⅛
5-20 coupon, 1862.......112⅜	10-40 registered.......106
5-20 coupon, 1864.......111⅛	10-40 coupon.......105⅞
5-20 coupon, 1865.......111⅛	6s Currency.......111

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup..... 61⅛	Alabama 8s.......100⅜
Tenn. 6s, new bds..... 60	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81....100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.. 65	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86....104
Va. 6s, new bds....... 67	Kentucky 6s....... 98
Va. 6s, reg., old....... 50	Ill. Can. bds., '70.....100
Va. 6s, reg., 1866....... 62	Ill. coup. 6s, '77.....100
Georgia 6s....... 83	Ill. coup. 6s, '79.....100
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 90	Ill. War Loan.......100
N. Car. 6s, old....... 51	Indiana 5 ₱ cent.......100
N. Car. Fdg. Act, '66.. 37	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '73...100
N. Car. Fdg. Act, '68.. 34	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78...100
N. Car. new bds....... 28⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83...100
N. Car. 6s, Sp. Tax... 23⅜	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '78...100
S. Car. 6s....... 80	Mich. 7 ₱ cent. W. L.100
S. Car. 6s, new bds... 70	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L.....107⅛
Missouri 6s....... 90⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.....107⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St.Jo.Is. 90	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '72..107
Louisiana 6s....... 72	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '73..107
La. 6s, Levee bds....... 72⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74 .107
La. 8s, Levee bds....... 86⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75..107
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 75	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77..107
Cal. 7s, large bds.......100	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78..107
Connecticut 6s.......100⅛	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '74..100
Alabama 5s....... 70	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '75..100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 86	Tol. & Wab. Equip.... 76
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76...... 99⅛	Tol., W.&W. C.C.S.F. 81⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., '76 99	Gt. West. 1st, '68.......101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76... 99	Gt. West. 1st, '88....... 87⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind.. '79.... 91⅛	Gt. West. 2d, '93....... 83
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83.... 85	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 82
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80... 82	Gal. & Chi. Ext....... 99
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88... 79	Gal. & Chi. 2d....... 96
B., N. Y. & E. 1st. '77. 90	Chi., R. I. & Pac....... 97⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85.102⅛	Morris & Essex 1st....100
Harlem 1st.......102⅛	Morris & Essex 2d..... 93
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds.100	N. J. Cen. 2d.......101
Alb. & Susq. 3d Bds.. 92⅛	N. J. Cen., new bonds.100⅛
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.110	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d.. 97⅛
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.... 94⅛	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d... 94
M.S.&N.I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. 99	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F. 82
Cen. Pac. Bonds....... 88⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d....... 95⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bonds. 81	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d....... 94
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70.......110	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th....... 76
Alton & T. H. 1st....... 97	Chi. & Alton Sink. F.100
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf... 83	Chi. & Alton 1st.......101
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 75	Chi. & Alton Income. 93⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F....... 95⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st....... 98⅛
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv... 91	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd... 86
H. & St. Jos. L. Gts...108	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s.......103⅛
H. & St. Jo. Conv.......104⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 91⅛
Lack. & West. Bonds. 95	Mil. & St. P. 1st....... 92⅛
Del., L. & W. 1st.......100	Mil. & St. P. I & M. d. 86⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d....... 94	Mil. & St. P. 2d....... 85
Tol. & Wab. 1st ext'd. 92	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st... 82⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d....... 85	Bos., H. & Erie Guar. 25

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.......128	Importers' & Traders'.153
Manhattan.......140	Park.......160
Merchants'.......118	Central National.....105
Mechanics'.......133	Fourth National.......105⅛
America.......145	Ninth National.......110
City.......210	Tenth National.......125
Phenix.......109	Oriental.......165
Tradesmen's.......151	Bkrs' & Brokers'Ass..100
Mechanics'&Traders'.130	Del. & Hudson Canal.122
Merch'ts' Exchange..101⅛	Maryland Coal Co..... 24
Seventh Ward.......110	Canton Co., Baltimore. 62⅝
Broadway.......250	W. U. Telegraph....... 34⅛
Mercantile.......125	Quicksilver Mining.... 5
American Exchange.115	Mariposa Mining....... 6
Chatham.......167	Mariposa pref....... 9⅛
Irving.......120	Mariposa Trust. Certs. 36⅛
People's.......140	Adams Express....... 65⅛
East River.......115	Wells-Fargo Ex. scrip. 2⅛
Market.......120	American Express.... 40
Nassau.......108	United States Ex..... 40
Corn Exchange.......120	Merchants' Union Ex. 13⅛
Continental....... 95	Pacific Mail....... 40⅞

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Sept. 11, '69.
American Gold	114⅛@113⅞@115@113⅞	135⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114@112⅝	122⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	110⅛@110⅛	120⅜
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	106⅛@106	110⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96⅛@95⅛@96⅜	....
N. Y. Central and Hudson Scrip	92@92⅛	....
Rock Island	114⅛@113⅛	111⅛
Lake Shore	93⅛@92⅛	102
North-western	83⅛@82⅛	80
Reading	96@96⅜	98⅜
North-western Preferred	88⅛@88⅛	89⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	35@34⅛	31⅛
Pacific Mail	40⅛@41⅛	77⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80@80⅛	85⅛
St. Paul Common	62⅛@62⅛	76
New Tennessee 6s	60⅛@60	53
Old Virginia 6s	66⅛@67	55⅛
New-Jersey Central	102⅛@104	103
Toledo and Wabash	52⅛@52⅛	78⅛

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	3	Pork, pkgs	9
Cotton, bales	50	Beef, pkgs	345
Copper, cakes	150	Cut-meats, pkgs	25
Eggs, bbls	231	Lard, tcs	525
Flour, bbls	9,606	Lard, kegs	251
Wheat, bushels	92,125	Stearine, pkgs	15
Corn, bushels	18,034	Butter, pkgs	1,582
Oats, bushels	46,688	Cheese, boxes	9,754
Rye, bushels	1,020	Tallow, pkgs	33
Malt, bushels	360	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,295
Barley, bushels	345	Tobacco, hhds	226
Grass-seed, bushels	350	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	201
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Whisky, bbls	875
Hops, bales	99	Wool, bales	234
Leather Sides	9,018	Starch, boxes	500
Spirits Turp., bbls	245	Spelter, slabs	906
Resin, bbls	1,703		

The export clearances since our last reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *France*, for Liverpool—5,113 bbls. Flour, 75,212 bushels Wheat, 200 bales Cotton, 151 hhds. Tobacco, 4,080 Staves, 5,675 boxes Cheese.

By the steamer *City of London*, for Liverpool—21,267 boxes Cheese, 7 cases Organs, 143 boxes Bacon, 11 pks. Sewing-machines, 10 cases Scales, 536 bales Cotton, 7 bales Skins, 3 cases Fans, 50 tcs. Lard, 1,872 bbls. Flour, 7,155 bushels Wheat, 15 cases Rifles, 12 pks. Pumps, 4 cases Packings, 9 pks. Burners.

By the bark *Albert*, for Liverpool—500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 2,720 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *India*, for Glasgow—5 cases Sewing machines, 10 cases Cabinet-work, 1 case Machinery, 3,648 bbls. Flour, 4,156 boxes Cheese, 38,544 bushels Wheat, 20 hhds., 06 tcs. and 19 cases Tobacco, 3,438 bushels Corn, 11 tons Fustic.

By the ship *Carnarvon Castle*, for London—55 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 45 hhds. Tobacco, 3,497 bbls. Flour, 121 bags Cinnamon, 22,006 bushels Wheat, 1,197 bags Linseed Cake, 300 boxes Cheese.

By the brig *Ceres*, for Gottenburg—300 bbls. Naptha, 1,315 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Brasiliera*, for Bremen—1,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *E. Schultz*, for Aspinwall—322 tons Coal.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $6 25@$6 75. Pearls have been neglected and nominal at $9@$9 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate request at firm prices; 1,670 bags by the *Christian IX.* have been sold on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet at former rates. We quote: Java at 19c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 9c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@19c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quoted about steady, but has been very dull since our last, sales having been confined to 605 bales for prompt delivery, including 543 bales to spinners, 9 bales to shippers, and 53 bales to speculators. Also, 400 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales basis Low Middling, December, 16½c.; 300 bales basis Low Middling, September, 17½c.@18c., ₱ ℔. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERRGA notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been steady, closing quiet at quotations, which are ⅛c. lower than the closing prices of Saturday last. The total sales for the week have been 7,770 bales, including 839 bales to exporters, 6,512 bales to spinners and 427 bales to speculators. The market for future delivery has been active, closing steady at the following figures, namely: At 17½c. for September, 16¾c. for October, 16½c. for November, and 16½c. for December. The sales for the week on 'basis Low Middling' have been as follows: For September, 4,300 bales at 17½c.@18 5-16c., for October, 5,900 bales at 16½c.@17½c.; for November, 1,600 bales at 16½c.@17½c.; and for December, 1,800 bales at 16½c.@16¾c. The exports from this port for the week have been 2,709 bales, all to Liverpool. The exports from all ports for the week have been 4,028 bales to Liverpool; 1,494 bales to the Continent. Total, 5,522 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	14	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	16½	16⅜	16⅜	17
Low Middling	18⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜
Middling	19⅜	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Good Middling	21⅛	22	22⅛	22⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts this week	7,041
Receipts last week	7,525
Receipts the preceding week	5,356
Receipts since Sept. 1	8,915
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	757,417
Receipts the preceding year	648,429
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Exports since our last	736
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	9,000

Messrs. EASTON & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	2,101	17,866	1,328	....
Mobile	605	9,614	....	....
Galveston	347	4,905	....	....
Florida	....	....	....	....
Savannah	3,412	5,761	....	....
Charleston	2,340	1,450	....	....
New-York	1,107	10,405	2,715	....
Boston, Phil. and Balt.	870	7,700	....	....
Total this week	10,782	55,701	4,043	....
Previously reported	6,719	....	6,240	1,494
Total since Sept. 1, '70	17,501	55,701	10,283	1,494
Same time last year	14,638	13,369	1,798	791

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	494,000	449,540	479,790
Afloat from India	362,000	327,000	522,000
Afloat from America	16,000	6,000	2,500
Stock in London	26,821	23,360	52,651
Afloat for London	40,000	137,000	154,000
Stock in Havre	154,990	42,480	32,147
Afloat for Havre	53,452	116,966	105,348
Stock in Bremen	18,840	5,181	12,310
Afloat for Bremen	....	1,500	7,418
Stock in United States ports	55,701	13,369	33,403
Stock in the interior towns	13,664	3,258	1,836
Total	1,235,468	1,125,654	1,403,403
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869	....	109,814	....
Decrease compared with 1868	....	....	172,935
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	58,000	110,000	110,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	9⅛d.	13⅛d.	10¾d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	20⅛c.	24⅛c.	28c.
Price of Gold	114⅛	135⅛	144⅛

Stocks in the Interior Towns Sept. 9:

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	1,330	823
Columbus, Ga	1,242	323
Macon, Ga	1,760	942
Selma, Ala	1,525	30
Montgomery, Ala	1,665	708
Memphis, Tenn	4,042	129
Nashville, Tenn	2,100	3
Total	13,664	3,258

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been more steadiness noted in the general market for State and Western Flour, with lighter offerings and a moderate inquiry reported, mainly for shipping extras, which have been purchased to the extent of about 7,500 bbls., since our last, on the basis of $4 95@$5 25 for poor to very good Western, State and City, and $5 55@$5 75 for fancy State and City, ₱ bbl., showing a slight improvement in price. The dealings in medium and high grades have been rather limited, but holders have evinced less eagerness to sell, and the market closes somewhat stronger. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,650 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $4 35@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 95@$5 25; very good to choice do., $5 25@$5 75; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 20; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5@$5 30 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$3 60@$4 50
Sour Flour	4 25@ 4 85
Superfine State and Western	4 35@ 4 85
Extra State	4 95@ 5 75
Extra City, shipping brands	4 95@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 80@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 00@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 35@ 8 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	4 90@ 5 20
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 25@ 8 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 35@ 9 00

Southern Flour continues inactive and heavy. Sales reported since our last of 475 bbls., in lots, at about $4 65@$6 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $6@$9 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited request at $4 15@$5 85 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Corn-meal continues inactive at $4 85@$5 25 for Yellow and White Western, $4 75@$4 90 for Jersey, $5 30@$5 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 109 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extras	$4 75@$6 10
Southern Flour, good to very choice extras	6 10@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 15@ 5 85
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 75@ 5 40
Corn-meal, puncheon	25 00@25 25

GRAIN—The offerings of Wheat have been less extensive, and prices have been quoted 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel higher for Spring, and a shade firmer for Red and Amber Western, (Winter,) but the dealings have not been extensive, and the market closes without buoyancy. The main call has been from export buyers, and for steamer grades of No. 2 Spring, which have been purchased moderately at from $1 01½ for very poor to $1 08 for very good, chiefly at $1 07 for good. A boat load of fair ordinary sailing vessel, No. 2 Chicago was taken at $1 10 for Old and New Mixed, ₱ bushel. No. 1 Spring attracted very little attention; some odd lots of steamer grade, poor to good, were placed at $1 12@$1 15, and a load of fair ordinary sailing vessel was reported sold at $1 16 ₱ bushel. The poorer grades of Spring have been in some request; a few boat-loads of No. 3 have been disposed of, since our last, at from 97c.@$1 for fair to good; and some odd lots of rejected at from 92c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been in rather light demand at from $1 20@$1 25 for inferior to fair ordinary; $1 26@$1 30 for fair to strictly prime; and $1 33 for very choice, the latter rate for a few car-loads of Michigan, ₱ bushel. There has been very little inquiry for White Wheat, the market for which has been depressed and unsettled. The demand from millers has been on a limited scale, and chiefly to supply immediate wants. Sales have been reported since our last, of 84,500 bushels, including White Western, at $1 32½@$1 45; Red and Amber Western at $1 20@$1 33, the latter rate for strictly choice; No. 1 Spring at $1 12@$1 16 for soft to fair Ordinary; No. 2 Spring at $1 02½@$1 10 for soft and warm to good Racine and Milwaukee, and $1 01½@$1 08 for soft to good Chicago; No. 3 Spring at 97c.@$1; Rejected and Mixed Spring at 92c.@95c.; Amber State at $1 28@$1 30; New Red and Amber Southern at $1 25@$1 32½; White Southern at $1 40@$1 55, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in reduced supply and decidedly higher in price, with a good trade demand, and some speculative inquiry, reported, chiefly for sound Mixed Western, at from 80c. for ordinary to 83½c. for choice, chiefly at 81c.@82c. for good to prime, afloat, and 80c. in store, ₱ bushel. Western Yellow has been in better request, and quoted buoyant at from 85c. for ordinary to 90c. for prime. White has been inactive and irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 73,000 bushels at 78c.@82½c. for poor to choice mixed New Western, closing at about 81c.@82c. for good to prime loads; 85c.@90c. for Yellow Western and State; 75c.@90c. for White do., and 75c.@78c. for Unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in less request but firm, on the basis of 85c.@90c. for fair ordinary to prime new Western, ₱ bushel; sales 4,100 bushels, chiefly at 90c. for prime new. Barley continues nominal. Barley-malt has been very quiet, including Canada West, at about $1 30@$1 40, and State at $1 15@$1 25, ₱ bushel. Oats has been in more confident demand and notably firmer in price. The inquiry has been mainly for New Mixed Western at 49c.@50c.; New Mixed Ohio at 50c.@51½c.; and White Western at 52c.@55c., mostly Ohio at 53c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,500 bushels at 46c.@49c. (nominally) for Old Mixed Western; 45c.@55c., as the extremes, for very inferior to choice New Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances, since our last, include 6,985 bbls. Flour, and 82,367 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; 3,497 bbls. Flour, and 22,006 bushels Wheat, for London, 3,648 bbls. Flour, and 38,544 bushels Wheat, for Glasgow.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand and steady at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw rules quiet at 60c.@$1 10, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in quite limited request, and depressed in price, at from 20c.@30c. for New Crop, 10c.@20c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@8c. for old growth, ₱ ℔. Receipts, 99 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 43,576 hides and 63 bales do.; sales, 43,690 hides and 185 bales do.; the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co.: 9,200 Dry Buenos Ayes, 22@30 ℔s., 24½c.; 3,450 Dry Buenos Ayes Kips, (part to arrive,) 11@12 ℔s.; 27c.@27½c.; 10,100 Dry Montevideo, (part to arrive,) 21½@22½ ℔s., 23½c.; 4,190 Dry Orinoco, (part to arrive,) 20@20½ ℔s., 22c.@22½c.; 1,600 Dry California (to arrive,) 21½@23 ℔s., 21½c., gold, selected; 550 Dry Acapulco, 22 ℔s.; 300 Dry Porto Cabello, 21½ ℔s.; 1,050 Dry Truxilio, (to arrive,) 17 ℔s.; 350 Dry Campeachy, 20 ℔s.; 150 Dry Curacoa, 20 ℔s.; 1,300 Dry Mexican, 22½@24 ℔s., 3,100 Dry Texas, 22@23 ℔s., private terms; 2,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 52 ℔s., 12½c.; 2,100 Wet-salted Rio Grande, (from Europe,) 45 ℔s., 12½c., gold, selected; 350 Wet-salted Sisal, 40 ℔s., private terms; 3,900 Wet-salted Texas, (part to arrive,) 60@70 ℔s., 12½c.@13c.; 1,000 Wet-salted New-Orleans, 65 ℔s., 11½c., currency as they run; 160 bales Calcutta Buffalo, (part to arrive,) 12½@13½c.; 25 bales Dead Green Cow, (to arrive,) 9 ℔s., 15c., gold. The Stock on hand is 91,400 hides and 614 bales, (same time last year, 168,900 hides and 680 bales,) as follows: 40,909 Dry Buenos Ayres, 7,000 Dry Montevideo, 1,400 Dry Rio Grande, 16,700 Dry Angostura, 1,000 Dry California, 5,800 Dry Porto Cabello, 2,500 Dry Central American, 6,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 200 Dry and Salted Para, 6,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 1,200 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 1,200 Wet-salted Matamoras, 1,000 Wet-salted Texas, 414 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Light and heavy Hemlock Sole has been in fair demand at buoyant rates, while medium stock has been quiet. Prime Oak Leather has been in good request, as have also been desirable lots of Rough Leather. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 18c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c., ₱ ℔.

MOLASSES—The market has been quite dull and more or less nominal as to price for all descriptions. We quote nominally as follows: New Crop Porto Rico from 27c.@40c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 20c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@$1 ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	23c.@25c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@27c.	25c.@27c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	28c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	27c.@50c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	80c.@$1.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in limited demand, since our last, on the basis of $1 95@$2 for Strained, ₱ 280 ℔s.; receipts, 1,732 bbls. Tar has been heavy and lower; 250 bbls. Wilmington have been sold to arrive at $2 25 ₱ bbl. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request at [illegible] for merchantable, ₱ gallon; sales 270 bbls.; receipts, 245 bbls.; exports, 500 bbls. for Liverpool. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 39½c.@41c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50; Resin, $1 95@$7 50 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2@$2 50; Pitch $2 25 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The dealings in all kinds have been on a limited scale since our last, and in the local market there has been less firmness noted in prices of both Crude and Refined, with rather freer offerings reported....Crude in bulk has been quiet, and quoted cheaper, with sales reported of equal to 1,150 bbls. for early delivery, on the basis of 13c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude has been neglected and nominal at about 17c.@17½c. ₱ gallon. At the Creek, there has been less call for Crude Oil, and prices have been less buoyant; 4,500 bbls. have been reported sold for early delivery on the Upper Road, at $3 25 ₱ bbl. We quote about as follows: Upper Road deliveries, $3 20@$3 25 prompt, $3 15@$3 17½, seller 60 days and remainder of the year, and $3 40 buyer remainder of the year. Lower Road deliveries, $3 30@$3 35, prompt; $3 25@$3 30 seller 60 days and remainder of the year, and $3 55@$3 60 buyer do., ₱ bbl. Refined Oil has been lightly dealt in, and quoted weak on the basis of 25¾c.@26c. for Standard White, for early delivery, here, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls., chiefly at 26c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia 1,500 bbls. Standard White were reported sold for September delivery at 25¾c. ₱ gallon. The export clearances hence include 2,720 bbls. for Liverpool, 1,700 bbls. for Bremen, and 1,350 bbls. for Gottenburg. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in moderate demand within a range from 31½c.@32½c., as extremes, ₱ gallon; sales, 2,850 cases, chiefly at 31½c.@32c. Naphtha has been in moderate request at 10½c.@10¾c. in shipping order, 16c.@16½c. in cases, and 5¼c.@5½c. in bulk, ₱ gallon. The export clearances include 300 bbls. Naphtha for Gottenburg.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firmer, on light offerings, but has shown less animation. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls., in lots at $26 87½@$27 for Western Mess; $23 50@$24 75 for Prime and Extra Prime; $27 50@$29 for Prime Mess, $29@$29 25 for City Mess, and $22 50@$22 75 for Rumps ₱ bbl. Also, 500 bbls. Western Mess, seller October at $27 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats continue inactive and weak in price. Sales have been reported at equal to 70 pks. at 12½c.@13¼c. for Shoulders; 18½c.@21½c. for Pickled and Smoked Hams, ₱ ℔. Bacon continues very quiet at about 16c.@16¾c. for City-cured Long Clear and Cut Middles, ₱ ℔. Sales, 40 pks. Lard has been in less confident demand and rather less firm in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 tcs. and bbls., at 15c.@16¼c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15½c.@15¾c. for City, and 15¾c.@16c. for fair to prime Western Steam, mainly at 15¾c. for prime, ₱ ℔. Also, 500 tcs. prime Steam for forward delivery at 15¾c. seller September, and 14⅞ seller December, ₱ ℔. Beef has been dull at old rates. Sales have been reported of 90 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues inactive at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $31@$33 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue dull and nominal at $35@$36 50 for ice-cured, ₱ bbl. Butter has been in light demand, at about previous figures, including State and Pennsylvania inferior to fancy, at 25c.@45c., and Western inferior to fancy, at 15c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,582 pks. Cheese has been selling moderately at from 4c.@14c. as the extremes for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts have been 9,754 boxes.

RICE—Has been inactive at unchanged prices.

SUGARS—There has been a fair call for Raw, particularly for desirable lots of refining grades, at strong and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,116 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 9⅛c.@12⅛c., mainly fair to good refining grades at from 9⅛c.@9¾c., ₱ ℔. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands this morning was 82,100 hhds., 120,324 boxes, and 505,227 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9¾c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10⅛c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10⅜c.@10¾c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9¾c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c.10⅛c., ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in good demand at 11⅛c.@13⅛c., as extremes, ₱ ℔.

SKINS—Deer have been in good demand, and sales have been reported of 55,000 ℔s. Angostura previous to arrival, 12,000 ℔s. San Juan, 6,000 ℔s. Para, 2,500 ℔s. Vera Cruz, and 1,500 ℔s. Central American on private terms. Receipts have been 728 bales and bundles from Angostura, 172 do. from Porto Cabello, 64 do. from Para and 5 do. from Brazos. We quote: Honduras, 37½c.; San Juan, 34c.@35c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 38c.@39c., gold, ₱ ℔.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@22c., currency, ₱ ℔. Goat have been active and firm, with sales reported of 184 bales Cape, 220 do. Curacao, 75 do Mexican, and 23 do. Texas on private terms. Receipts have been 17 bales from Calcutta, 14 do. from Brazos and 145 do. from New-Orleans. We quote: Tampico, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ ℔.; Buenos Ayres, 52c.@56c.; Payta, 52c.@55c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 40c.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 50c.@55c., currency, ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales, 43,000 ℔s. Tallow at 9c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to prime; 35,000 ℔s. Stearine at 13½c.@19c., and 21,000 ℔s. Grease at 9c.@13c., ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at about former rates. Sales, 325 bbls., in wood and iron-bound packages, chiefly at 89c. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 875 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The freight market has been quoted generally firm, with a rather less active movement in the line of breadstuff engagements and a pretty fair inquiry for petroleum vessels. For Liverpool, there were taken 350 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ₱ ℔.; 15,500 bushels Wheat, by do., at 8½d. ₱ bushel. For London, by steamer, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; and 7,800 bushels Wheat, by do., at 10d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, by sail, 4,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Wheat at 8¼d. ₱ bushel, and 300 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₱ 280 ℔s. For a direct port in the British Channel, a British bark, with 2,000 quarters Wheat, at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For Bilboa, a British bark, with equal to 1,600 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, with equal to 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For a Continental port, a bark, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For a Mediterranean port, a British bark with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at about 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 7, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage and Quartermaster's stores.

Among the articles to be sold are 18,000 blankets (woolen) and 80,000 knit shirts. Also, pants, jackets, overcoats, &c., &c.

Printed catalogues can be obtained on application at this office.

Terms of sale—10 per cent. down, remainder on delivery.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.
Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 41 Maiden-lane, (by order L. Moses, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy,) the entire stock of SILVER-PLATED WARE contained in above-named store, together with the store and office furniture and fixtures.

Catalogues at our office three days previous to sale.

R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 118 Chambers-st.

W. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DUTCH BULBS.—YOUNG & ELLIOTT will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., New-York, 10,000 choice assorted hyacinths, tulips, crocusses and narcissus.

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$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

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WARREN WARD & CO.,
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FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BLACK Horse, 16 hands 3 inches high, suitable for a dog-cart; makes a splendid saddle horse; is perfectly sound, and can be driven in double harness. To be seen at private stable No. 225 East 20th-st.

CARRIAGE—SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY FOR sale at a very low price; made by Lawrence. Can be seen at No. 160 East 33d-st., or apply to J. ODELL, No. 19 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS—FOR SALE—A RARE OPportunity; a well-established grocery business for sale; a fine brick store 60x22; location on the east side of the Hudson, less than thirty miles from New-York City. For particulars and reasons for selling inquire at No. 46 Harrison-st., New-York. Lease of building nearly four years; rent low.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 232 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 30,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

Property-owners are cautioned against signing petitions for Wooden Pavements circulated by persons representing that theirs is the "Nicolson Pavement," the same as is laid in 5th-av. and other streets.

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C. A. WATERBURY, President.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1870.

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BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
HEARTSEASE. Characters by Miss Lotta, Miss Virginia Buchanan, Messrs. Hamilton, Lawlor, Bowers and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
URIELLA, THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
A BIRD IN THE HAND, and BLACK-EYED SUZING. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Thorne, Jackson, Parsloe, Stuart Robson and Miss Lina Edwin.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
'TWIXT AX AND CROWN. Large collections of curiosities on exhibition.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 59th-st.
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT. Under the direction of Mr. Theo. Thomas.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The Prussian forces, which yesterday was reported at Chateau Thierry, are now said to be advancing on La Ferte-sous-Jonarre, thirty-six miles east north-east from Paris, and the rolling stock of the Eastern Railway is withdrawn, and the bridges and culverts destroyed as the enemy advances. Prussian scouts are reported at Villiers, Acron, Verneial, Chatielon, Montmesnil, Vailly-sur-Aisne, Sezaune and Lehauny. Paris dispatches admit that they commit no depredations. The sappers and miners, assisted by the people, are felling the forests in the Departments of Seine and Seine et-Oise, and the gas-works in the vicinity of Paris are nearly all destroyed. It is the intention to set the woods on fire as the Prussians approach.

A delegation has left Berne for the head-quarters of the King, to intercede for Strasbourg. It is stated that the condition of the city is much better than was supposed; the garrison has plenty of ammunition and food, and can hold out for two months longer. A quantity of munitions of war on the way to the place has been captured by the Prussians. The enemy before Metz are constantly harassed by expeditions sent out by Marshal Bazaine. Toul still holds out, and Laon has surrendered. It was stated in a dispatch published in yesterday's Times that the place had been blown up by the French commandant after a portion of the Prussians had been admitted; but it is now reported from Paris that the Prussians blew up the fortifications after the surrender.

It is said that there is an "understanding between the United States, Russia and Italy, looking to a termination of the war;" and our Paris correspondent telegraphs that three energetic dispatches have been sent from Washington to Berlin against the continuance of the war. The formal recognition of Spain by the new Republic has been presented by the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, and Belgium is expected to recognize the new Government at once. The Department of Foreign Affairs will probably be established at Marseilles instead of at Tours.

The Empress, disguised as a Sister of Charity, under the escort of M. de Lesseps, joined the Prince Imperial at the Marine Hotel, Hastings, on Saturday. The dispatches say that the scene at the meeting of the mother and son "is] not described because those who witnessed it say that it was indescribable." King William has written to the Queen about his meeting with Napoleon. He says: "It was overwhelming for a moment. I could not control myself on thus meeting him whom three years ago I saw at the summit of grandeur. The Emperor was equally moved." Prince Napoleon hastens to declare in public prints that he didn't weep when he met the Emperor.

The Prussians now report that more than 25,000 French prisoners were captured in Sedan before the capitulation, and that by the capitulation 83,000 fell into their hands, of whom 14,000 were wounded. Besides these prisoners, 400 field pieces, 150 siege-guns, 10,000 horses and an immense amount of war material came into their possession. It is reported from Paris that the total casualties of the war thus far are 400,000; more than one-half of this number are either dead or maimed for life.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Eighteen of the crew of the lost iron-clad steamer, the *Captain*, reached Cape Corrofedo in safety....The convocation of the Spanish Cortes has been postponed....Spanish troops to the number of 3,000 are to be dispatched for Cuba this week....The resignation of de Rodas as Captain-General of Cuba, is under consideration in Spain....It is reported that the Pope is preparing for the transfer of the Italian Government to Rome, and will himself retire to Castle Gondolfo....The time for sending bids for mail service by the proposed Antwerp and New-York line of steamers, has been extended to the 17th. ....The Emperor of Russia has conferred the order of St. George on Prince Louis William, Duke of Bavaria.

GENERAL.

The work on the Sutro Tunnel, in California, has progressed through sixteen feet of solid rock and thirty inches of water.

Shipments of wheat over the Oregon and California Railroad during the month of August amounted to 3,000 tons, which was but a small part of that grown in the Valley of the Sacramento.

The car-works of Messrs. Wm. L. Sand & Co., of Pottstown, Penn., were burned yesterday. The loss is about $20,000.

The late John Simmons, of Boston, bequeathed $1,400,000 for the establishment of a Female Seminary in that city, to be called the Simmons Female College.

The Pioneer Society of California celebrated the anniversary of the admission of the State into the Union on Friday last. Gen. Sherman was among the distinguished guests.

A council of the Cherokee Chiefs, held on the 10th inst., expressed the willingness of the nation to receive the Cherokees of North Carolina to become identified as citizens with them.

The funeral obsequies of the persons drowned at Tom's River, N. J., on Wednesday last, were celebrated at Long Branch on Saturday.

A three-story frame house, situated at Woodstock, Westchester County, belonging to James L. Parshall, Esq., of Morrisania, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss estimated at $4,000.

Josiah Turner, editor of the Raleigh *Standard*, has sued out writs against Gov. Holden, S. A. Douglas and Col. Bergen for false imprisonment. They were served on Saturday.

R. Sayers, who has been tried at Charlottesville, Va., for killing Dr. Oliver, the seducer of his daughter, was acquitted, Saturday, by the jury.

John P. Lawrence was sentenced to be hung at Bangor, Me., on Saturday, for the murder of Lavinia Atwood, in January last.

A man named John Conner, yesterday morning, attempted to place a large stone on the railroad track near Washington, for the purpose of throwing the train off. The express train from New-York stopped in time to arrest the catastrophe, and the man was captured.

The managers of the Warsaw Educational and Industrial Reformatory, which was chartered by the last Legislature, elected their officers Saturday. Hon. Horatio Seymour is the President.

The St. John and Tyne crews are preparing for their race on the St. Lawrence. The latter have pulled over the course in thirty-eight minutes and thirty seconds.

Sergeant Huntington, a United States recruiting officer, at Milwaukee, Wis., decamped on the night of the 6th inst., after having forged several indorsements on checks, and stolen a considerable quantity of Government clothing.

John Grable, who murdered Joel Drake in DeKalb County, Missouri, on the 1st of January, was executed at St. Joseph on Friday last.

A treaty of peace with the Sioux and Chippewa Indians of Dakota, signed at Fort Abercrombie on the 15th of August, has just been received at Washington.

Dr. Powhatan B. Starke, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of Virginia, died at Baltimore, on Saturday last.

Taggart, an ex-detective, was in Court, Saturday, in Philadelphia, charged with threatening to kill Mr. Greene, proprietor of a Sunday newspaper. The case grows out of an alleged compromise between detectives and thieves in regard to stolen property. The case was held for further hearing.

The carpet factory of James Browning & Brothers, in Philadelphia, was burned Saturday. The loss amounts to $105,000, and the insurance to $75,000.

The collections at the New-York Custom-house during the month of August were $15,078,806, a larger amount than was ever before received at a United States Custom-house in the same length of time.

Four bodies were exhumed, on Saturday, from the *débris* of the buildings burned in Chicago, known as Farwell's block.

Our Prospects.

The criticisms of the Democratic journals on the Republican ticket will remind the public of the celebrated instructions to a lawyer in difficulties—"no case; abuse the plaintiff's attorney." Nothing in or about the ticket pleases them, but that is a matter of the less consequence considering that their peculiar views and prejudices were not specially studied at Saratoga. Of course a variety of nick-names are bestowed on the chief candidates. Without that device no election could possibly go off satisfactorily. One of the penalties which a man incurs when he aspires to an important office is to be made a target for all the cheap wit in the community. Gen. Woodford is now called up for punishment. We hope he likes it. But whether he likes it or not, he must expect to be the best abused man in this community between now and November next, more especially as no one can discover anything in his past career upon which dishonorable accusations can be founded. That is in itself an offense. There was once a candidate for a certain office who was proved to have been guilty of body-snatching when quite a young man, and who, to make matters worse, had "swopped" shirts with the dead man. But what was more unpardonable than anything else, the "subject" whose shirt he had put on his own back was a negro. No one caricatured that candidate. He was suffered to go his way in peace. There was a little private consultation, and the body-snatcher quitted the field with the respect of both parties. But when you have a candidate against whom nothing can be raked up, what remains for a partisan on the other side but to get up a quarrel about his size or weight, or the color of his hair, or the length of his nose?

The preliminary skirmishes of the campaign have been all the more lively from the fact that the Democrats very much dislike the look of affairs on their own side of the house. Tammany ought to be supreme, after all the trouble that was taken in its behalf last Spring; but somehow or other, it does not prosper. There is that ugly spectre of the "Young Democracy" still in the path, and so far all efforts to lay it at rest have failed. When Tammany Hall was closed by a brilliant piece of strategy in the teeth of the Young Democracy, and Sheriff O'Brien and his friends were driven to the cellars of Irving Hall, to mingle their lamentations and their tears—Mr. Tweed and his associates really thought that it was all over with the mutineers. We had strong doubts on that point at the time, and expressed them. If the "Young Democracy" was not an arrant piece of "humbug" from beginning to end, it was scarcely probable that one defeat would wipe it finally from the face of the earth. However, songs of triumph were sung over it, and a number of heads rolled into the political basket. But since that time the organization in question has exhibited many signs of life. How much it is capable of doing we are not going to predict. The *World* seems to have given it up, which may mean a great deal. But Sheriff O'Brien and his followers are still crying out, in the words of one of the *World's* articles, "War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt!" The *World*, as we say, has ceased to talk to the Tammany potentates like an Indian on the war-path. Time changes all things.

This feud in the Democratic ranks may not lift the Young Democracy to power—but it can scarcely fail to be a thorn in the side of the "orthodox" organization. In the first place, it is a very awkward thing when people who know all your secrets turn round and make a "clean breast" of it. Among the leaders of the mutineers on this occasion, there are several who understand every contrivance ever yet heard of in connection with Democratic electioneering tactics. They know who the most efficient "repeaters" are, where they live, and in which wards they most do congregate on election days. They declare that when the time for registration comes, they will "spot" these repeaters—which, being interpreted, means that they will point them out to the officials authorized under the new Election law to arrest all persons seeking to vote fraudulently. This new Election law, combined with the tactics of the Young Democracy, ought to be the means of giving some employment to the judicial authorities in the early part of November. If the repeaters are scared out of the field, we need not fear the regular Democratic vote, for that will be lighter than ever this year—according to present appearances. There are thousands of Democrats who will not vote for Gov. Hoffman. There are many more who have sworn on their grandfathers' graves never to cast a vote in favor of a Tammany candidate, until the present rulers of Tammany are utterly abolished. They will not vote for Gov. Hoffman this year—but if Mr. Greeley had been nominated, they would certainly have voted for him. Whether they will be equally accommodating toward Gen. Woodford remains to be seen. Their defection, in any case, threatens to leave the "regular" Democrats howling in the wilderness. Of course there are such transactions as buying out an opposition—political annals are not destitute of precedents of that kind. We will not cast any imputation upon those who are now clamoring for the scalps of Tweed and Sweeny—that famous combination which has hitherto bid defiance to its foes. Probably the Young Democracy mean what they say. In that case, whoever may fall out, honest men will stand a chance of coming by their own. With a rigorous execution of the election law, and the insurgent Democrats standing by to point out to us the repeaters, we could scarcely fail to carry the day. But we admit that the resources of Messrs. Tweed and Sweeny are not yet exhausted, and we prefer to lay out our plans without reckoning with certainty upon the co-operation of any section of our political foes.

Republic and King.

The war news today decides nothing. The Prussians are continuing their advance; the Parisians are continuing their preparations for defense. The new Republic is distinctly pledged to continue the war. The probability is that if the Provisional Government had resolved on any other course it would have been swept out of the way. The people helped to force on the war at first, and they still demand its prosecution. At present no temptations have been held out to them to make peace. The King of Prussia makes no sign. The story comes this morning that Bismarck does not want Alsace and Lorraine, and that the English papers have much exaggerated his expectations. But Bismarck is not the man to disclose his plans to any but those who have the best right to be made acquainted with them. The *North German Correspondent* is a better authority than pretended "interviewers," and that lends no support to the theory that Germany will retire from this conflict without any acquisitions of territory.

There can be very little doubt that if the King of Prussia could have had the ordering of matters, Louis Napoleon would have escaped. The capture of the Ex-Emperor was very like that of Jefferson Davis. No one wanted the prisoner. His arrest made no existing difficulty less troublesome than it was before. In the Emperor's case, the conquering party would have been substantially better off without him. While the Empire lasted, the undivided sympathies of every free people were with Germany. But it is very awkward to fulminate against a people who are themselves struggling to be free. Republics, at any rate, ought not to war against Republics. Prussia—we will not say Germany—lost an important moral advantage when Napoleon surrendered. And of what good is he? Who wanted him? It will be exceedingly difficult to dispose of him when the war is over. England gained no credit by keeping the First Napoleon in perpetual captivity, and Prussia can scarcely desire to have the honor of supporting the Third Napoleon "in a manner befitting his dignity"—which appears to be the order given by the King of Prussia thus far. He was worth more to Prussia while he acted as a scape-goat for all the failures of French commanders.

But the most serious difficulty of all is this—the overthrow of the Empire has brought once more into prominence the views of King William in relation to the theory of government. It has been positively asserted half a dozen times that he will refuse to treat with the Republic. One account says that he will insist on the restoration of Napoleon—but this is absolutely incredible. Bismarck will have something to say on that question. Another story is that the King will only treat with M. Thiers, a very old adherent of the Orleanists—and this statement is more probable than the other. They are both consistent in the idea which they give of the King's objections to any Government not presided over by "Majesty." King William, as everybody knows, is a believer in Divine Right. A Republic is certainly not the form of government he would have chosen for France. If he recognizes that Government, he will ratify the choice which has actually been made. He is thus placed in a great dilemma. It was inevitable that the work of concluding peace should be one of the most troublesome problems connected with the war. In that the power of numbers could no longer prevail. The capture of the Emperor, while not giving any mortification to France, has created a serious embarrassment for Prussia. Bismarck would, no doubt, know how to deal with the difficulty. But Bismarck has told us that he has always had great difficulty in "managing" the King, and on this occasion the King may refuse to be managed.

We still prefer to hope that His Majesty will treat with the Republic, and in such a spirit as once more to throw the weight of public opinion on the side of Germany. That is unquestionably his true policy. It may be that the present Provisional Government will not stand—we may say frankly that we do not believe it will. But the Republic itself can survive modifications. Anything which aimed at *its* destruction could scarcely expect to be popular on this side the Atlantic.

The Proscribed in Power.

What Galileo said in a whisper, we may proclaim on the housetops, *E pur si muove*—the world moves, after all. Not this solid and substantial globe of earth, whose stability the obstinate philosopher denied, but the social and political world, whose cycles are set in the heaven of freedom, and whose central sun is truth. France is no longer the political centre of Europe, but it is still what it has been for three generations, the central reservoir of revolutionary impulse—the restless, throbbing heart of the Continent. A principle which rules there is felt from the Mediterranean to the Arctic Sea—a success of the democratic principle there heralds the death-knell of feudalism, and the enfranchisement of half a dozen nations. The world views then, with no common curiosity, and awaits, from varied motives, with no little anxiety, the issue of the republican experiment which we have just seen inaugurated. The proven hollowness of the Empire has more than justified the severity with which every member of the ruling Eleven has at one time or other assailed it, and which the proscribed of '48, whose voices are, today, in France as those of an oracle, have, with a fervor still more intense, re-echoed. Yet neither Victor Hugo nor Ledru-Rollin have shown any disposition to treat their countrymen to a mere infliction of the self-gratulation which results from being able to say, "We told you so." Exiled beyond any apparent hope of return, they have not ceased to remember they are Frenchmen, and in the hour of their country's extremest need, they have but one thought—and that is for her salvation. Nor can the most unfriendly critic detect, amid the manly and patriotic appeals of Gen. Trochu, any reference to the appalling confirmation which late events have furnished to his criticism on the French military system—a criticism which threw him into a disgrace from which nothing but supreme national necessity could have rescued him.

In addition to the dignified abstinence from censure after the event which characterises all the French Republicans whom an unforeseen destiny has placed in the front, there appears to be an equally gratifying disposition among them to sink many minor differences, which, but a few months ago, seemed to present a perennial source of discord. The "Republic, democratic and social," has lost the favor it so fatally retained in 1848, and whatever be the individual "isms" of the members of the present Government, they have wisely taken their stand on the more comprehensive basis of popular principles and a common cause. The existence of a national crisis, fraught with the direst results, may perhaps be held as sufficient to account both for the self-contained reticence and the unbroken unity of the leaders of the new Republic. Natural as a great failure might be, under existing circumstances, there are abundance of historical precedents to make us expect a success. Without citing many familiar examples from ancient history, there was no such union under a crisis as grave, in 1792, when Dumouriez gruffly told the Assembly to mind its own business while he fought the Prussians, and when the Generals in the field were divided by the same factions as agitated Paris. Let the present Provisional Government of France, therefore, have all due credit for an attitude which is at least distinguished both for judgment and patriotism, and which interposes the single barrier that lies between the nation and anarchy. If anything can reconcile the rural voters of France to the abolition of a strong Executive, it will be the prospect of moderation and judicious firmness among the men intrusted with power. If anything, moreover, can bring an astonished Europe to recognize the new-born Republic, it will be the general consent among its leaders to sink their individual prepossessions in the broadest definition of popular freedom.

The Vendetta in the South.

New-Yorkers sometimes are led to believe that they live in the most lawless community in the world. There is much in our local Police reports to justify the impression. Perhaps in no other civilized city of the same size is murder so often committed without discovery, or so openly with impunity. Nowhere else are drunken hackmen, merely because they happen also to be politicians, permitted to make inoffensive citizens the targets of their pistol practice. For the undisguised ruffianism of a certain class of its population, New-York may certainly claim a pre-eminence. But the class which can boast of culture and respectability at least lifts up a feeble voice of remonstrance against the outrages it cannot repress. Justice, however blind, preserves a decent respect for form, and denounces if it does not punish.

But, as the columns of the newspapers more and more every day reveal to us, there is, in some of our Southern States, a condition of society to which the lawlessness of New-York is as the tranquillity and order of a Quaker meeting. For there crime parades under the attributes of virtue, and justice itself takes the appearance of crime. The law appears to be enforced only by trampling on the law. A murder, a horse-theft, a seduction, or assault, are punished, if at all, by the short shrift and long cord of Judge Lynch. Nor is this state of affairs confined to the lower, and what are popularly regarded as the dangerous, classes. The best people, as well as the worst, evince the same recklessness of life, the same contempt for law. A hasty word, an unintentional slight, is almost certain to involve the offender in a fatal duel or a still more murderous street-fight. Instances of both methods of obtaining honorable satisfaction are too painfully recent to call for specific mention.

A still more unmistakable characteristic of a retrogressive state of civilization is to be found in the fact that fatal quarrels do not cease with those immediately involved, but become a family inheritance. As in days when might was the only right, and the strict fellowship of the clan or tribe the only chance of mutual protection, one relative becomes bound to revenge the injuries done to another, and the area of slaughter and outrage goes on widening till it threatens to introduce a state of social chaos. These family quarrels, handed down from father to son, and wreaking themselves now in equal and honorable combat, now in midnight assassination, would be romantic if they were not so horrible. When we read of them the march of enlightenment seems stopped, and the world is moved backward through half a dozen centuries. It is the Capulets and the Montagues who are bent on mutual extermination in Louisiana; it is Guelph and Ghibilline who are wild to butcher one another in Tennessee. A society which can permit such a state of affairs is a curse to itself and a reproach to the whole country.

Such things were not unknown before the war; but the sufferings and sorrows of civil strife, and the influx of fresh blood, it might have been thought, had purged Southern society of its old sanguinary leaven, and brought about a better state of things. Apparently the inference is wrong, and things seem to be getting worse instead of better. The Southern people owe it to themselves and to the country to check, by decided expression of public opinion and stern enforcement of the laws, this utter lawlessness. Murder is bad enough, but murder erected into a social idol, crowned with flowers and served with incense, is an outrage on civilization.

Our City Traffic.

"Why should we still employ horses on our City railroads?" is a question constantly asked, and as constantly answered in a more or less satisfactory manner. Mechanical enthusiasts desire nothing better than a complete system of steam-cars upon the tracks which cover the City, while dealers in horse-flesh and the driving public generally, from the owner of the pretentious brougham to the countrified buggy, are unanimous in deprecating the invasion of our streets by the steam-demon. The objectors have a strong case, chiefly because no system of independent propulsion has yet been invented in which the steam-boiler does not play a prominent part. Rumors, indeed, reach us, of wonderful schemes to substitute India-rubber for quadrupedal muscle, but somehow or other they never seem to be as practicable upon City avenues as they are upon paper, or in the offices of their inventors. We shall, without doubt, some day discover a motive power free from the objections to which all the means at present in use are open. But until that period arrives, we must content ourselves with the animal and mechanical powers as yet adopted. The question is, have we so thoroughly developed them as to have reached a point beyond which improvement is impossible?

The objections to steam machinery upon the public roads are sufficiently various. First comes the element of danger—not a consideration which would greatly weigh with people accustomed to perform their daily work in buildings directly over steam-boilers, worked at high pressure; but an objection nevertheless. The secondary considerations are, the danger of startling passing horses by the escape of steam at high pressure, whistling, &c., and the presumed difficulty of stopping cars running at the higher rate of speed which would inevitably be adopted if steam were the motive power. Then comes the objection of smoke, a minor matter, but seriously urged, nevertheless, by some people. The alleged discomfort of passengers from their proximity to a large boiler is another objection. Most of these could be overcome by the exercise of a little inventive genius; but two considerations must in any case remain—the danger of explosion, and the probability of alarming passing horses. Even these might be greatly lessened, if not altogether done away with; but there exists a decided, if not very reasonable, prejudice against the employment of steam in crowded streets, which will probably operate to prevent its adoption for a considerable time yet to come. On the other hand, horse-power is not by any means satisfactory. A higher rate of speed might be maintained if it were under complete and immediate control. The expenses of feeding are sufficiently heavy, and animals are not so cheap as to make their purchase worth while if a thoroughly satisfactory substitute for their muscle could be found.

There appears to be one form of motive power as yet untried, and which is free from many of the objections urged against steam. A large number of printing presses and light machinery, where a force not exceeding five-horse power is needed, are being driven by air-engines, which appear to perform the work required of them in a most satisfactory manner. Air-engines are working in William, Fulton, Chatham, and numberless other streets in this City, and they answer the ends for which they are designed. In many cases they have been substituted for steam-engines, and their low cost of working, combined with absolute safety from explosion, has earned them the most satisfactory testimony in their favor. There is no boiler liable either to be blown up, or to those harmless but alarming rushes of escaping steam which for the moment render the sense of hearing a most distressing faculty. Their power, while sufficient for the purpose we refer to, is too low to render it a source of peril by an accidental increase of speed, and it is under as perfect control as that of the smallest steam-engine. Considerable alteration, both in the form and application of this force, would very probably be necessary before it could be successfully adapted to railroad uses. But this is unimportant. So ingenious a people as we are will find little difficulty in adapting it to the necessities of the case. The only wonder is, that no one has as yet turned his attention in this direction.

With the introduction of an independent motive power we might also hope to see a reform in the mode of running the cars. No limit is placed upon the number of passengers which each car is permitted to carry. No matter how crowded the interior may be, additional passengers are taken up *ad libitum*. Every conductor should at least be obliged to put up a placard, "Standing room only," so soon as the disposable seats were occupied. Gentlemen to whom time was an object would still avail themselves of the car, while ladies would not, except in cases of necessity, place those who had paid for seats in the disagreeable predicament of having to give them up or being regarded as discourteous. That some regulation should be enforced to prevent the unfair overcrowding which now takes place is acknowledged by all whose avocations lead them to make frequent use of our City railroads. The only real remedy for such inconveniences lies, of course, in improved facilities of transit, and raised carways on arches will doubtless be the eventual alternative. But, meantime, there is no reason why New-York should be behind other cities of more than twice its size in the accommodation it affords on existing lines.

The Railway System of Europe.

The railways of Europe and America form systems by means of which the business circulation of nations is kept up. But the two systems differ very materially. The European system was devised with a full recognition of the public necessities and ultimate interests involved, while our own has, until quite recently, been a natural growth, controlled by no particular policy, and restrained by no governmental authority. Many of the European roads were either constructed by the Governments, or under grants which allowed the authorities to retain control of them—Great Britain, we believe, being the only exception.

In France there were, according to the latest reports, over nine thousand miles of railroads in operation, all constructed since 1836, at an average cost of $125,000 a mile. They were built under the supervision of the Government, and were largely aided by Government loans. They are now leased to six great companies, for a term of ninety-nine years, and pay the Government ten per cent. of the gross receipts. At the end of the lease the roads revert absolutely to the Government, but meanwhile the mails are transported free, and troops and Government property at reduced rates. The rates to be charged the public by the roads for freight and passage are fixed in the leases, and are so profitable that the stock of the companies steadily commands a premium. From their yearly profits the companies are also obliged to put by a certain sum which, at the end of the lease, is to be used to reimburse the shareholders for their original investment. This tends still further to give stability and public favor to the stocks.

Belgium has but 1,250 miles of railroad, constructed at an average cost of $91,500 a mile. These roads, like those of France, were constructed partly by the Government, and partly by companies which received their franchises on condition that their capital should be gradually refunded, with a liberal interest, and that thereupon the roads should revert to the State. At first the Belgian roads returned no profit, but of late years, by reason of increased business, they are paying the shareholders seven per cent. per annum. Prussia has 3,800 miles of railroad, costing $83,700 per mile. Of these lines about one-half are worked entirely by the Government, and the rest by companies under concessions very similar to those made in France. One feature of the Prussian system is peculiar. The Government will not permit the construction of competing lines, nor allow combinations between any two or more lines.

Austria has 3,700 miles of railroad, costing an average of $108,500 per mile, and constructed by companies under concessions by which the roads become the absolute property of the State at the end of ninety years; meanwhile the rate of fare and freight charges being regulated by the Government. The roads have proved profitable, and have paid dividends of seven per cent., which seems to satisfy the Austrian capitalists, even with the prospect of obliterating the principal at the end of ninety years.

The railway system of England has been built upon an entirely different plan from that of any of the Continental Powers, and with the exception of the stricter governmental control which has been exercised, it is not very different from our American system. The roads have been built by private companies, and without restriction as to competition. There are 14,247 miles of railway in Great Britain, representing an aggregate capital of $2,511,314,435. The peculiar feature of the system is that although the roads were built by private enterprise and capital, and do an enormous and increasing business, they do not, in the majority of cases, pay anything like remunerative dividends to the shareholders. Many of the principal lines have made no dividends for several years, and others make from one to three per cent. The London, Chatham and Dover, which cost fifty million dollars, has never paid a dividend, nor even the interest on its first issue of bonds, and is now in the hands of a receiver. It seems strange to read, in the London *Railway News*, that some of the roads are really in a flourishing condition, as compared with past years, and that they have declared dividends ranging from four and a half per cent. to two and three per cent.

The result in Great Britain is that railroad investments have been almost total losses, and that the system has become so involved, and the stocks so depressed, that it has been seriously proposed that the Government should purchase all the lines at their actual market values, and run them in the public interest. The most sagacious railroad men in England express the opinion that ultimately this policy will be adopted, and that rates will then be put at a figure barely sufficient to defray the cost of maintaining and operating the roads. It will be seen that in all the Continental States such a policy is already provided for, and it seems probable that it will eventually become a general feature of the railway system of Europe.

An understanding is said to have been arrived at between the United States, Russia, and Italy in reference to the negotiations for peace. The report comes from abroad, and, like similar rumors from the same quarters, must be discredited. Russia seems to be pursuing her own line in these difficult troubles, and she would probably care very little for the opinion of Italy on the subject one way or other. The United States occupy the most favorable position for promoting peace, but our Government could never make itself a party to any specific treaty. An act of that kind would be the beginning of complications which we have hitherto avoided on settled principles, and still have the best of all reasons for keeping clear of now. In anything short of that, the Government can advantageously seek to reconcile the contending Powers, and it would have all the more weight from the guarantee which it gives that it is a perfectly disinterested peace-maker.

The account in this morning's papers of the meeting between the Ex-Empress Eugenie and her son will doubtless afford renewed diversion to those who hold that an abhorence of Napoleon justifies warfare on women and children. One of the City papers, the other day, gloated over the thought that the Empress' troubles would assuredly drive her mad. As for the Prince Imperial, he clearly deserves to be exterminated for the crime of being Napoleon's son. To people, however, of ordinary human feeling, the meeting of a mother and her child under such extraordinary circumstances, will seem to have nothing particularly laughable about it. Whatever may be the future lot of the Prince Imperial, it must be admitted that he has been early brought into contact with great sorrows. Perhaps he has the general instincts of our poor human nature in his composition, and in that case he may be able to sympathize with his father in prison, and with his mother plunged in deep affliction. The exquisite joke of calling him the "the Tranquil Infant," will doubtless be made available for the present emergency, and we may expect to see a proposal to tan the boy's skin into leather—as was done with the skins of certain "suspects," in the first Revolution. There is nothing like being "thorough."

At the meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Central Club, on Saturday evening—of which we gave a full report in yesterday's paper—several sensible speeches were made, and some really forcible resolutions were passed. Mr. Willis, speaking on behalf of the delegates to the recent Convention, declared that they went to Saratoga determined that "no longer cold, bloodless men, without heart and without conscience, should subordinate to their private ends and private ambitions the glorious principles of the Republican Party." This was one secret of the failure of all the intrigues which had preceded the Convention. Gen. Foster spoke still more to the immediate purpose when he promised that his comrades would challenge every man who presented himself for registration, and call upon the United States Marshal for assistance, in accordance with the provisions of the new Election law. Let this duty be properly performed, and the Democrats will have the benefit of recording one of the most memorable defeats they have ever sustained in this State.

It is to be feared that the congregations who reassembled, yesterday, after the Summer's "recess," were somewhat bored with the persistent infliction of reflections upon Napoleon III. History moves so fast in these days that the Emperor has already almost faded from public view. The newspaper reader, who scans the morning's telegrams for the purpose of discovering who is to be the coming man of the new Republic, doubtless reflected that the artillery of the political preachers was rather slow in getting into position, and that something at once more appropriate and edifying might have been contrived than ecclesiastical fulminations, which only come in time "thrice to slay the slain."

In yesterday's telegraphic news there was a horrible story. It was said that the French commander of the citadel of Laon had proposed to surrender to the enemy, and that when the Prussians marched in he blew them and all the works up together. This morning another version of the affair arrives. The Prussians took possession of Laon, and then blew up the fortifications to prevent them causing any further trouble. This may not be quite so thrilling an episode as the other, but it leaves no stain on the honor of either side, and is far more probable in itself than the original telegram.

If, as announced by a cable dispatch, Prince Ludwig, Duke of Bavaria, or as it ought to read Duke *in* Bavaria, has been decorated by the Emperor of Russia on account of the bravery shown by Bavarian troops while fighting under the Crown Prince of Prussia against the armies of France, we feel a natural desire to learn where the logical connection exists between the two elements in the transaction. One is tempted to think that the somewhat demonstrative admiration of the Czar for the military subjects of King Ludwig is intended to convey a mild reproof to his royal brother of Prussia for the rather free exposure of Bavarian regiments during the present war. Even from this point of view, however, it jars somewhat with a sense of international propriety to find a foreign Sovereign stepping out of his sphere to show his sense of a courage which, however admirable in itself, could only be regarded by a strictly neutral Power as a subject for regret that it was ever called forth.

Victor Emmanuel seems determined not only to have Rome, but to retain at the same time the custody of Pius IX. *Il Re galant'uomo* has been greatly banned in his time, by the Holy See, and doubtless finds a species of poetical justice in the prospect of the excommunicated son of the Church holding the Holy Father as his subject. It would form a historical episode still more curious, if the head of the Romish Church were to be compelled to invoke the aid of the heretical Prussians to protect him against attentions from the King of Italy, which might, to say the least, prove embarrassing. Meanwhile he has the satisfaction of knowing that the most perfect precautions have been taken to prevent his escape.

REOPENING OF THE CHURCHES.

Religious Services in this City and Brooklyn Yesterday.

Large Congregations and Brilliant Sermons.

Yesterday most of the churches of this City, closed during the heated term, were reopened, and the attendance at the majority of them was unusually large. Indeed the bright cool weather seemed to induce all who could possibly leave their homes to come forth, and the result was, in many of our places of worship, almost overflowing congregations. Whether or not our churches should be closed during any portion of the year is a question that has often been discussed, and, undoubtedly, there is much to be said on both sides of it. In a city like New-York where "everybody that is anybody" quits it during a certain portion of the Summer, the keeping open of its fashionable places of public worship would seem to be superfluous. And then too, there can be no question but that a few weeks' holiday, with change of scene, benefits and freshens up the preacher as much as it does the members of his congregation, and both return to their respective duties rejuvenated both physically and mentally. It is not every preacher, however, who allows himself a holiday even when his church is closed. There are many like Rev. Dr. HALL, who, while sojourning among the forests and mountains, take the place of the village pastor, and lift up their voices as earnestly and powerfully in the little country church, with its shingled-roof and whitewashed walls, as they do in their own spacious temples, with their marble floors, fretted roofs, and frescoed walls. If it is admitted, however, that a season of relaxation is necessary, and that it would be useless to keep open our Broadway and Fifth-avenue churches, during a portion of August and September, then certainly there can be no more appropriate season for the reopening than the present one, when most of our fashionables have returned from their European or watering-place trips, and our City is filled with strangers from the country districts. Now, too, the Summer, with its withering heat, is fairly past, and the earth has given forth her increase, all feel grateful for the abundant harvests with which the land has been blessed, and all are disposed to offer up a thanksgiving for the good that God has vouchsafed to us. Pastors and congregations renew the ties that have bound them together, worshipers at the same shrine meet each other with silent but no less friendly greetings, and all join in prayer and praise with a zest increased by their few weeks' absence from their accustomed places of worship.

During the vacation many of our prominent churches have been repainted, recarpeted and thoroughly renovated, and wear a brighter look than they have done for some time past. Among those reopened yesterday were the East Baptist Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur streets, where Rev. JOHN Q. ADAMS officiated; the Church of St. John the Baptist, on Murray Hill, where the communion was administered by Rev. Dr. DUFFIE; the Willett-street M. E. Church; Unity Chapel, in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street; the N. W. Reformed Church, in Fourth-avenue; the Church of the Covenant, corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, and the Anthon Memorial Church, in Forty-eighth-street. Rev. Dr. FROTHINGHAM also resumed his services at Lyric Hall.

THE MARINERS' CHURCH.

The New-York Port Society—Anniversary Sermon by Rev. E. D. Murphy.

Rev. E. D. MURPHY, the popular pastor of the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison streets, preached an anniversary sermon, yesterday, on the occasion of the completion of the sixth year of his pastorate. The text selected for the occasion was a part of the fifteenth verse of the twenty-eighth chapter of Acts, which reads as follows: "He thanked God, and took courage." When these words were uttered by Paul, he said, the Apostle of the Gentiles was on his way to Rome, a prisoner. It was a perilous moment, and all on board ship was confusion and alarm, when Paul stood forth and uttered the comforting words, "And now I exhort you to be of good cheer; for there shall be no loss of any man's life among you, but of the ship." And when they would learn from him whence came his authority for these words of assurance, he answered: "For there stood by me this night the angel of God, whose I am, and whom I serve, saying, Fear not, Paul; thou must be brought before Cæsar, and lo, God hath given thee all them that sail with thee." Then, after the stirring events on the island on which they were cast, they approached Rome, and the brethren came out to meet him as far as Appii-forum and Three Taverns; whom, when Paul saw, he thanked God and took courage. This evidence of the affection of his brethren, doubtless, greatly rejoiced the Apostle's heart, and he thanked God and took courage, not only on that account, but also because he realized the assurance that the truth was about to be vindicated and God honored, and therefore gratitude filled his soul. Gratitude for the past and hope for the future filled the heart of the preacher on the present occasion. Six years before he had preached his first sermon in that place, a stranger to the people and to a great extent a stranger to the work, and although as a rule he disapproved of anniversary sermons of this character, yet he deemed the occasion a proper one to invite the attention of the public to the work in which they had been engaged, and which, during the past six years, had occupied all his time and cheered his heart. He deemed it also appropriate to give a brief history of the origin of the Society. In April 1818, fifty-three years ago, a number of Christian men met at the house of JONATHAN LIPP to make some provision for a crying want. By some strange obliquity, a large class, capable of great influence for good or evil, had been entirely overlooked, while admittedly possessing qualities pre-eminently fitting them for brighter deeds. In less than two months a society of seventy members was organized with a charter from the State Legislature, and a full Board of Directors. In two years and one month from the time of this organization the Mariners' Church in Roosevelt-street was dedicated, though preaching had been continued up to that time in an upper room of Mr. LINDELL'S academy. The first minister appointed was WARD STAFFORD, in the year 1818, he at the same time acting as Corresponding Secretary of the Society. In 1821 Rev. HENRY CHASE was appointed, and continued to labor for a period of three years, when he was succeeded by Rev. JOHN TRUER, who remained four years. In 1826 Rev. HENRY CHASE was recalled, under a special agreement with the directors, for one year, they having the right to dismiss him at the end of that time if deemed proper. From year to year Mr. CHASE had his appointment renewed until his death in 1853. Few have had a more honored pastorate or more fruitful in great and lasting results. In 1829, the directors, anxious for the temporal as well as spiritual welfare of seamen, procured a charter for the Seamen's Savings Bank, Messrs. ANSON G. PHELPS, RUFUS DAVENPORT and LOCKWOOD DEFOREST being the chief movers. In 1820 a Sabbath-school was organized, and although families have greatly changed in the neighborhood, yet the school has never failed to command the deep interest with which it was originated. A number of the directors united in organizing the National Seamen's Friend Society, which has extended its operations to foreign ports, and thus it may be seen that the directors of this Society have ever been ready to take part in any measure tending to benefit "those who go down to the sea in ships." After the death of Mr. CHASE, in 1853, several changes took place which gave the Society a new impulse. The old Church in Roosevelt-street was sold and the present one purchased. Up to this time there was simply preaching without any church organization, or the administration of the ordinances. A compromise was effected by the adoption of a confession of faith common to all evangelical Christians, and a church organization completed, and in March, 1856, the Mariners' Church of the Port of New-York became a reality. After a ministry of eight and a half years by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, the present pastor was appointed. The church, which had been organized amid prophecies of failure, soon increased its membership from sixty to over seven hundred and sixty, and under the Divine blessing still continued to produce abundant fruits. The Society has now under its charge three regularly-ordained ministers, six or seven missionaries, and holds over twenty religious exercises each week. The missions in Dover-street and Greenwich-street have been eminently successful, notwithstanding the great embarrassments against which they have had to contend. In the celebrated revival of 1857, which took place on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, over 150 were converted, sixty-five of whom united with that Church; and these men have gone forth into every port, carrying with them the benign influences of Christian character. During the past twenty years twenty thousand seamen have attended Divine worship, and an average of one hundred a year have been converted and joined the Church during the past twelve years. The preacher concluded by inviting the prayers and aid of all Christian people in sustaining and enlarging the labors of the Society, which hitherto have been productive of so much substantial and permanent good. After surveying the whole field, he said he had great reason, like Paul, to "thank God and take courage."

WELCOME TO FATHER QUINN.

A Large Audience at St. Peter's Church—Father Quinn's Address—Interesting Facts Concerning Rome, the Council, the Pope's Daily Life, and "Infallibility."

St. Peter's Catholic Church, Barclay-street, was, at the high mass, 10½ A. M., yesterday, crowded with not only the regular congregation of the parish, but also by a host of friends of its pastor, Rev. Father WM. QUINN, from other parts of the City, who were anxious to be present at the first sermon of that reverend gentleman since his return from Rome, where he went to be present at the opening of the Ecumenical Council. The reverend Father has returned in improved health, and as full as ever of energy in pursuing the duties of his sacred calling. After the chanting of the first Gospel by Rev. Father O'FARRELL, of Montreal, Canada, who has attended to the spiritual needs of this parish during Father QUINN'S stay in Europe, and who, yesterday, officiated as celebrant of the high mass, Father QUINN ascended the pulpit. After referring most sorrowfully to the decease, during his absence, of Rev. Father CALLAGHAN, the blind priest, who for many years past had been attached to St. Peter's, and to the demise of the late FELIX INGOLDSBY, Esq., one of the prominent members of the congregation, the reverend gentleman addressed his hearers in substance as follows:

I need not say to you, my beloved brethren, that it is with feelings of the utmost joy, as well as with sentiments of profound gratitude to God for having preserved me from danger, that I find myself again in your midst—again standing before this holy altar, which, by reason of having ministered at it for twenty years past, has become familiar and most dear to me. I cannot help contrasting the sentiments I feel today with those which occupied my mind when, now nearly one year ago, I announced to you my intention to set out upon a long and somewhat tedious journey, and to which sentiments I was at that time utterly unable to give proper expression. I take this occasion to thank you for that whole-souled generosity, then so unexpected, of which you made me the recipient, and also for those expressions of your kind regard, which you then addressed to me in language altogether too flattering. I have to thank you, also, for the zeal you have shown during my absence for everything which concerns the glory of God and the interests of the Church in this parish, as well as for the generous support you have extended to the gentleman who has so successfully and acceptably filled my place among you. His labors, his zeal for God's glory, his anxiety and ceaseless efforts on your behalf, and for your spiritual advantage, are well known to you and need no praise at my hands. I must thank you, also, particularly, for the generous support you have given in aid of the new Cathedral building fund; for the handsome collection taken up among you for that purpose, which has gone so far to make up the amount we voluntarily agreed (for it was not forced upon us) to pay toward the erection of that magnificent temple, $5,000 annually. The progress which has been made in one year in erecting this massive structure is indeed great, and gives evidence that in a few years' time it will be, if not fully completed, at least sufficiently advanced to allow of Divine service being held within its extensive walls. When strangers visit our noble City, they are invariably struck with the vast extent of our commercial buildings, with the magnificence of our stores, with the grandeur and the facilities of our hotels, with the wealth and refined taste displayed in the private mansions of our richer classes; but, up to this time, there is no church edifice in our City to compare with those grand and gorgeous temples to be found in European capitals. When the new St. Patrick's Cathedral shall have been completed, however, not only our Catholic citizens, but all New-Yorkers, will point to it as an architectural monument worthy of this great Metropolis. We must, then, continue our support toward the erection of this grand edifice, and show our brethren of the Old World that the glory and magnificence of the house of God are not entirely forgotten in this new country, where the acquisition of mere wealth is so often alleged to be the sole object and desire of its people. A visit to Rome is for every Catholic, but especially for every Catholic priest, a journey of great and absorbing interest. In that "Eternal City" he sees the perfection of Christian art exemplified in its architecture, its music, its sculpture and its paintings; and not only this, but he sees, too, the magnificence of that ancient art—grim and time-worn ruins in many instances—so many monuments of which are still standing. But the Catholic wants to see the great basilicas, those grand and gorgeous temples devoted to Divine worship, and to witness (as it can alone be witnessed in Rome) the magnificence and splendor of Catholic ceremonial. But Rome has even still greater attraction than this for the Catholic. As he journeys toward it he feels that he is approaching nearer and nearer to the centre and fountain-head of Catholicity; that he is drawing nearer to the person of the visible Head of the Universal Church, the venerable Pontiff who is in his own person the Vicar of Christ upon earth; and he has an ever-increasing desire to kiss his hand, and to enjoy the unspeakable honor of receiving the paternal benediction of this bishop of bishops and father of the faithful throughout the world.

This interest that one feels on going to Rome is, of course, heightened when a great general council of the whole Church is to be opened, and a portion of its work is to be done, during the time he remains in that city. Such was the Council of the Vatican. There the Bishops of the whole world were assembled, brought together from the very ends of the earth, to discuss matters affecting the interests of the Church, and to announce their solemn decision concerning them. There were in that Council men weighed down with years; men of holy and saintly lives; men who, by reason of advanced age and great missionary labors, and who, considering the great distance they had to travel, might reasonably ask to be excused from undertaking the arduous journey; yet they were all there as free agents—all recognizing the authority of the Holy Father to call a Council, and to preside over it, either in person or by his legate. They came there, in obedience to his invitation, to pronounce on such subjects as are calculated to give glory to Almighty God, and, at the same time, to contribute to the welfare of society. They spoke many and divers languages; they were habited in strange and diverse costumes; yet they all spoke one common language—the Latin, which is the language of the Church, and the language in which the proceedings of the Council are conducted, and in this they were not strangers one to the other, but apparently like brothers of one family, all acknowledging one common mother. In this was strikingly exemplified the unity of the faith and the universality—the real catholicity—of the Church of God. This Council, as you know, was solemnly opened on the 8th of December, 1869. In the grand procession, made up of those who were to take part in its deliberations, were more than one thousand Bishops, Archbishops, Cardinals, and mitred Abbots; and after they had entered St. Peter's, it made that grand basilica a spectacle to delight the Christian eye. Following all these, and raised high up on a platform, borne on men's shoulders, came the Sovereign Pontiff himself, giving his benediction to all the vast assemblage of ecclesiastics and laymen that crowded into the great temple of St. Peter's. Such an assemblage one can expect to see but once in a lifetime. The reverend gentleman then said, that during his visit he had the privilege of an audience of the Holy Father, and obtained from him authority to administer the Papal benediction. At some future time he would explain the conditions necessary for obtaining the indulgence attached to this benediction.

Continuing, Father QUINN said that the Pope, as they were well aware, is not a young man. His years now number nearly eighty. He has reigned in the chair of St. Peter longer than any pontiff since the days of Peter himself. If he passes the coming feast of Saints Peter and Paul (25th of June, 1871) he will have passed the days of Peter; and few believe he will die before that time. Doubtless, however, he is getting ready to be called away. Life is uncertain, especially when one has arrived at a very advanced age, as the Holy Father has. The Italians have a saying, "No Pope will ever see 'the days of Peter.'" From the fact that he has literary men of the greatest talent employed in writing his life and compiling the results of his pontificate, it seems that he does not expect to outlive "the days of Peter;" and doubtless he is daily preparing for the summons when God shall call him to his reward. Notwithstanding the advanced age of the Holy Father, he undergoes much labor without apparent weariness. In the morning, after saying mass, he partakes of a frugal breakfast, and then receives the reports of the members of his Government, and counsels with them on all matters of importance. He is then prepared to give audience to Bishops, or distinguished strangers who desire to see him, and these audiences often last for a long time. Not only are Catholics awaiting opportunity to obtain audience, but Protestants and men of no religion at all are found among those who fill the ante-chamber of the audience-room; and to all these he gives his blessing. During all this time he never sits, always stands. To every one who is presented he has something to say; sometimes his language is of a humorous turn; at others of a grave character, according as the person presented and the circumstances warrant. He converses with those presented sometimes in Italian, sometimes in French, and sometimes in Latin, or whatever may be the language in which the auditor addresses him. Oftentimes these audiences occupy three or more hours consecutively, and frequently 500 persons are presented to him in one day. He performs the religious function in St. Peter's with as much ease as a Bishop of forty or fifty years can do. When incensing the altar at solemn Pontifical mass, he makes every genuflexion, and swings the censer with as much grace as could be expected in a young and agile ecclesiastic. When officiating at solemn functions, he sings in a peculiarly sweet and charming manner; and it is noted in Rome that he fills the vast area of St. Peter's better and with more ease than any Bishop or Cardinal can do it. On Easter Sunday, the speaker saw and heard him officiate in that grand basilica, and stood not more than eighty feet from the high altar, so that he could observe every movement distinctly. On that great feast-day the holy Father had been fasting from the evening of the previous day, and in the morning was strongly urged by the chamberlain of his household to take a cup of coffee or something to sustain nature while undergoing the labors of the ceremonial of the solemn Pontifical mass, which lasted for many hours; but he replied, "No; this may be the last Easter Sunday on which I shall have the happiness to officiate, and I shall make no exception to the rule of fasting in my own case." The Pope, as all were aware, can dispense himself from the obligation of fasting, which every priest is obliged to observe in saying mass; for this obligation is not a divine law, but an ecclesiastical one, and the Pope can dispense any one from observing a mere ecclesiastical law, if there be cause for the dispensation. On the occasion of this function there was a large procession to take part in it. The Holy Father waited with most commendable patience for this procession to form; and, when it moved, he closed it, blessing, as he went along through the vast area of St. Peter's, the immense masses of people who crowded into the edifice by thousands. The Pope, in fact, is blessing everybody, everywhere, and all the time. Father QUINN never saw him in the street, in the church, or hardly anywhere else, that he was not imparting his benediction to numbers of people who crowded around him. On Easter Sunday he gave his blessing to the whole world, from the great balcony of St. Peter's. This is a yearly custom. The plaza, or square in front of St. Peter's, is of immense size. It is surrounded by a terrace, on which are numbers of most exquisite statues. This is supported by five rows of stone pillars, so placed that, when you stand in the centre of the plaza, you can see but one of these rows. In the centre of this great plaza there is an obelisk—one solid stone—the largest in the world. In this plaza, on the Easter Sunday referred to, there were at least 200,000 people assembled, all looking anxiously at the balcony, and awaiting the appearance of the Holy Father. At last he came out upon it. He first chanted the preparatory prayer used on the occasion; then he rose up to his full height, lifted his eyes toward heaven in a manner more impressive than language can describe, and, extending his arm, imparted his blessing to the entire world. The effect was visible over the whole of the vast concourse of people, mixed up as it was of men of every nation and every creed. The speaker was standing about 300 yards distant from the Pope at the time, and could testify that he heard with the utmost distinctness every word that was uttered by him. There were others, friends of Father QUINN, who stood on the outermost edge of the multitude, and they informed the speaker that they had no difficulty whatever in hearing every syllable. He mentioned these facts in order to give his hearers an idea how excellent was the condition of the health of the Sovereign Pontiff, who, from present indications, he thought, would prove the old Italian adage to be untrue; for, so far as mere human judgment can warrant such a conclusion, PIUS IX. will see, and probably pass beyond, the "days of Peter."

As to the great work in which the Council had been engaged, Father QUINN remarked that he should say but little. The principal feature of its deliberations, that which attracts most attention, is the definition of the dogma of the Pope's infallibility. With regard to this, the Council has stated nothing new; it has proclaimed no strange doctrine; it has simply given form and shape, clearer dogmatic outline, in fact, to what has ever been held to be the belief of the Church. He had no desire, now, to discuss this dogma; though it would be his duty, and the duty of every priest, hereafter, to explain and defend it. The Church, he would simply say, has, throughout all the Christian ages, looked to the Pope as the court of last resort in the decision of questions concerning faith and morals. The Council has given him no title of power that he did not already possess, and which he has not often exercised before. If there were no court of last appeal, the Church would be practically without a head, and would be in confusion.

Our Divine Savior gave supreme power as the teacher and guide only to one of His Apostles, and that one was Peter, who received the commission to "confirm" his brethren. It is true that the other Apostles were inspired; but Peter, in addition to being inspired, as they were, was also made the head of the Apostolic College and the governor of the Church. This has been always the belief of the Church; so that there is in the dogma of infallibility nothing that was not held from the beginning. Disputes may arise among Bishops; and who is to decide, in order that we may know what is the faith, unless there be vested in the successor of St. Peter the same freedom from error, the same power to "confirm the brethren," that he himself received from our Divine Redeemer?

What remains to be done in the Council is still a secret. If no social condition of things prevents, that august assemblage will reopen its deliberations on the 11th of next November; and perhaps one or two years—perhaps more—will be required in which to bring its business to an end; but when it shall have closed its proceedings, when its great work shall be finished, it will redound not only to the glory of God's universal Church, but will shed undying lustre on the venerable and august Pontiff, that benignant father of the faithful, who now fills the chair of Peter with such Christian grace, such manifest dignity, and such exemplary piety—the paternal and beloved PIUS IX. In conclusion, Father QUINN said that he must again express his joy and gratitude at being among his people in an improved condition of health, and with an increased desire and determination to forward every interest of his parishioners and the parish generally.

Prof. WM. F. PECHER, the organist of the church, had prepared an extra programme of music for the day. The mass sung was HAYDN'S No. 16, in B flat—the Professor himself presiding at the organ. At the Graduale was sung, in honor of the occasion, the "Tu es Petrus." As an offertory selection, Mrs. EASTON sang the "Jubilate," a soprano solo, by CONCONE. The other soloists were Miss MUNNIER, contralto; Mr. FRITSCH, tenor; and Mr. STAND, basso.

TRUE WISDOM.

Discourse by Rev. O. B. Frothingham at Lyric Hall.

The services of the Unitarian congregation that meets at Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, were resumed yesterday morning, when the pastor, Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, delivered a discourse from the text of Scripture—"The root of wisdom shall never pass away." After a few words of congratulation to his congregation that they were permitted to meet again after the Summer vacation, the speaker alluded to the great events that had transpired even in the brief period since they last met. We have all, said he, had abundant reason to feel the uncertainty of all earthly things—the illusions under which we live, the capriciousness of what we call worldly fortune. What thwarting of the cherished schemes of worldly ambition had there been during the last two months; what upsetting of the plans of so many years! The map of Europe recast; thrones that seemed planted on a rock, shaking and trembling and passing away as if they were but vapor! We had lived the past Summer, as it were, in the din of battle and carnage. A dreadful privilege was it that we modern men enjoy—that we cannot escape the joys and sorrows of the whole of our kind. Our forefathers had moments of leisure. Great events came to them from across the water slowly, and when they reached them the distance had already deadened the shock, so that they created but a ripple in the even current of their lives. How different was it now! The telegraph wire had knit itself to all our heartstrings and conveyed to us the calamities and sufferings of the entire human race. There was no escape from it. It was only by clinging to faith, hope, and love that we kept ourselves from being overwhelmed by the startling events of the time. When the Summer commenced, the Pope of Rome was getting ready to proclaim his own infallibility. The proclamation was made in due time, and a great effort was made to make it appear harmonious. In the mind of the Pope floated visions of spiritual supremacy over all Christendom. He saw the tide of rationalism rolled back, skepticism destroyed, infidelity banished. He seemed to see himself and the Church controlling the state, education, and civil institutions. But scarcely had the proclamation of infallibility gone forth when he awoke to find his temporal throne maimed, if not utterly destroyed, the army that had been used to prop his throne taken away, the Emperor who was his best friend a captive, his dogma of infallibility criticised within his own Church, and his friends counselling him to leave the imperial city and become himself an exile. Meanwhile that Protestantism on which he thought he had set his heel, rears its head aloft in the form of a powerful nation and overshadows the earth. At the same time, with his boundless ambition, his years of plotting and chicanery, NAPOLEON III. was getting ready for the last movement by which he was to make France supreme in Europe. Where is he now? A captive; his very insignia torn from the towns and public places, and he himself banished almost from the recollection of the troops and the people who but a few weeks ago followed him out of Paris with huzzas. Nay, more: we have seen the nation that held itself to be the highest representative of military glory and lofty civilization humbled in the dust. How strange all this seems! Who could have predicted it two months ago, and who shall dare to say what shall be the final issue of it? It was the same old history. The wheels of the world's history never revolve more swiftly at one time than another. Slowly, but unerringly they move on to their goal. We are startled, but God is not. The events of every day of our lives, could we but read them, are just as mysterious and startling. For us, we can only rest in faith, we can only live by faith. Wisdom shall never fall away. To get a foothold on wisdom we must strive first for faith in the divine and perfect order of the world—we must believe in God and that we are his children. Such a belief may seem difficult to some in the present day. With the Jewish nation belief in God and in the divine order of things was easy. They were a small people, living among themselves, occupying but a few hundred miles of the earth's surface, with a simple government that all could understand, and that one mind could easily administer. But in the world of to-day we have a vast and complex system of government and society, great and far-reaching enterprises, clashing opinions and purposes, wheels within wheels of human interest and ambition. To some the world is a wilderness where they grope their way blindly; to others it is a jungle where everything seems tangled in inextricable confusion; to still others it is a field of pleasure where they disport themselves for their brief time, and then pass away and are forgotten. Who shall say that this earth is governed by Divine law, when he sees a gigantic and causeless war sprung upon the world, and beholds the fertile plains of Europe torn by gun-carriages and shells, when they should only be torn by the plow—bullets scattered thick and fast over the plains where grain instead should be sown; ghastly corpses of men fertilizing the soil of the husbandmen? And yet, to the eye of faith, the world is not as it would seem a "tangled maze," but a spot where the great purposes of God are being wrought out for his own glory and the ultimate good of his children.

The next pillar of wisdom is faith in man as a Divine creature, not as the last organic "development," but as a spiritual and moral being, and a child of immortal destiny. Lastly, true wisdom assumes a belief in human brotherhood, and an effort on the part of each individual to do all he can for his fellow-man. The speaker dwelt at length upon this point, and closed the sermon, of which the above is but an outline, by asking the congregation to join with him in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

THE MARCH OF IDEAS.

Address by Rev. W. Clark on the Work of Evangelization in Europe—Comments on the Present War.

Rev. W. CLARK, of Milan, Italy, delivered an address at Rev. Dr. THOMPSON'S Broadway Tabernacle Church, last evening, entitled, "The March of Ideas." The speaker was introduced to the assembly by Dr. THOMPSON. The latter said the Lord had taught his people to observe the signs of the times, and especially so with reference to His second coming. The events transpiring in Europe were eminently worthy of observation from a Christian standpoint. He presented Mr. CLARK, saying that for many years he had been earnestly engaged in the work of evangelization in Austria and Italy, and that he would show that Austria was making rapid strides in favor of free speech and a free Press. Dr. THOMPSON further said that Mr. CLARK was familiar with Hungary and Italy, had for some time past been engaged in conducting a Theological Seminary at Milan, for the education of young men for the work of evangelization. Mr. CLARK then commenced by speaking of the great changes which had taken place in this his native land since he left for his missionary work in Europe. It was probably true that there is no country in the world where progress is so rapid as in this country. During his college days a revered Professor used to remark that there was no progress for good, but, on the contrary, the world was waxing worse and worse. Who can look over the world now and not be able to note the progress made for the elevation of the German race, socially, politically and religiously. He referred to the condition of Italy a few years ago, when it was cut up into small districts and States. Jealousies and party spirit had now in a great measure been done away with, and Italy will soon have Rome as its capital. The right spirit is abroad throughout all that land. Look, too, at Austria. The spirit of progress is abroad there, and it has been making rapid strides since the military aristocracy of the country was broken down. The changes in the Austrian Empire are most wonderful. There is not only civil liberty there but there is religious liberty, more of that kind of liberty than in any other Catholic country of Europe. To-day it is one of the most inviting mission fields there is. Reference was made to the condition of Hungary. A few years since, and it was not safe for a Bible colporteur to be seen prosecuting his business there. The case of one who was imprisoned many months for distributing Bibles in that region was mentioned. That same missionary is now at the head of a large and rapidly-growing Bible depository in Hungary. The prejudice against the distribution of Bibles is decreasing in a way most remarkable and most encouraging. Catholic priests have not the same hostility to the spread of Bibles as in former years. Mr. CLARK spoke of the beneficial labors and influence of LOUIS KOSSUTH in the great cause of liberal education and human freedom. The world, he said, was indeed a debtor to that great, whole-souled and noble-minded man. The condition of the Protestant religion in Italy at the time the speaker entered upon his duties there, was compared with its present condition. A theological institution had been established under his direction. The object was to prepare young men to work as evangelists. It was a school much needed, and deserved to be much better supported than it had been of late. There were more than fifty cities and villages throughout Italy where young ministers of ability, and deeply imbued with a true missionary spirit, could go and found churches. The field was white already for the harvest. But not only Italy. Spain, Hungary, and the whole Austrian Empire were all ripe and ready for missionary labor. The latter he regarded as the most promising missionary field of all. The Lord was opening up the way for the spread of Protestant Christianity in a manner never before known. At the present time there are, scattered throughout Italy, England and other countries, a large number of Roman exiles, the most of whom have embraced evangelical religion. As soon as Rome is opened to Protestantism these Roman exiles will return, and will become the most useful and efficient of Christian evangelists. He would not have his hearers deceived in regard to the apparent decline of Popery by reason of the declaration of republicanism in France. That kind of government for France is by no means a fixed fact. In this country republicanism was the growth of three generations before it was finally established. We might, however, confidently look forward to a time of "free Press, free speech, and free preaching" in France. The truth was, the French people had been kept in the most gross and profound ignorance. Fraud and corruption had been drawing the very life-blood out of the French nation. The espionage and despotism of the Police system, established twenty years ago by the Emperor, the speaker commented upon with some severity. Not long ago he was in Paris, and saw exposed for sale in the public stalls and on the streets, song-books of the most licentious character, and yet the national songs were most rigidly prohibited by the Police authorities. That was only one of the many ways by which the French people had been corrupted and defrauded. In conclusion, Mr. CLARK said that in this war we beheld two types of civilization—one, the polished and polite Frenchman, the other the rougher, heavier and generally slower German. As a race they were called uncouth; and so they are, when compared with the other. But can any one doubt who will succeed in the great contest? He believed that liberty and Christian civilization were about to triumph.

OTHER SERVICES.

Religion, Amusement and Recreation—Sermon by Rev. Frederick Evans, at the Central Baptist Church.

Rev. FREDERICK EVANS, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, Forty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, preached last evening on the subject of "Religion, Amusement and Recreation," selecting his text from Luke xiv., 26th verse, as follows: "If any man come to me, and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple."

Mr. EVANS proceeded to observe that the proper interpretation of the text was not a command of the Creator to entertain unfriendly feelings toward his friends, but was a Scriptural expression of God's law to love Him above all. In this connection he referred to the abuse of religious privileges so prevalent in every-day life, and deplored the spirit which prompted men to seek for happiness where guilt alone is found, ignoring altogether those associations which render the soul pure and impart to the mind health and energy. Healthy recreation was necessary to impart and sustain the faculties of the mind and body, but everything pertaining to the use of stimulant and excitement should be avoided. Recreation was necessary to life and spirits and the buoyancy of youth, but unhappily with the masses it constituted frivolity, intemperance, and drunkenness. After hours of excessive toil, when the frame required strengthening exercise, the leisure time is spent in badly-ventilated rooms, surrounded by gas-lights and by men who render the place odious by their horrid blasphemies. Some beguile their time in novel reading, and he remarked that the light reading of this country was one of its greatest curses. He compared it to a deadly stream which was drunk in with the greatest avidity, and which eat away the moral, vital, and pure strength of life. He did not condemn all novels as useless, for such of those as were directed to the overthrow of an existing evil, which had moral objects, and which treated of subjects and characters from life, were salutary in their results, and acceptable to all good men. But it was painful to know that young people devoted whole hours to the study of characters which never existed, and in the study of matters which tended to degenerate and weaken the mind and character. Others, again, found recreation in the theatre and concert-rooms. He had nothing to say against theatrical representations, where genius was true to nature, where the characters were such as to instill better and purer thoughts into the heart, but yet such representations produced a spirit detrimental to the holiness and peace of the heart. The theatre itself generated a feeling of love for rich displays, and the experience of time showed that inevitable moral ruin was the result of such an affection. He yielded to none in his fondness for all legitimate and healthy amusement, but he was strong in his censure where late hours, improper places and improper company were in any way connected with them. In conclusion, he expressed his disapprobation of balls and parties continued through the night, and remarked that a stroll in Central Park or the enjoyment of pleasures in the home circle was far more healthy to the body and far more improving and beneficial to the mind.

The Gift of God—Sermon by Rev. John W. Chadwick, of Brooklyn.

The Second Unitarian Church, at the corner of Clinton and Congress streets, Brooklyn, was reopened yesterday. A large congregation was present. The pastor, Mr. CHADWICK, preached from memory, taking his text from the tenth verse of the fourth chapter of John's Gospel: "If thou knowest the gift of God." After referring in eloquent terms to the character of the weary and foot-sore traveler, who addressed the words quoted to the woman of Samaria, he remarked that there was nothing strange in the fact that she did not, at first, perceive the true qualities of the man in whose presence she stood. He said that the world has not yet come fully to appreciate him. One side of his nature has been written and preached about, and it may be understood, but the homely beauty that shone through his every word and action, his sympathy with the lowly children of earth, the greatest of God's gifts, have not been seen and admired as they deserve. One of the most important lessons taught by the life of Christ is, that we receive most when we give most. He was certainly the most favored of all the sons of men, and in nothing was that favor shown more fully than in His wonderful power and disposition to give to others. These gifts are around us everywhere; they simply require the seeing eye to take cognizance of them. The favors, however, that have been conferred upon us in the adornment of the outside world, are of secondary importance when we come to see the invaluable gifts that God has given in the domestic relations. Oftentimes the full value of these gifts are not appreciated until they are taken away. How few young men and women recognize the great gift that is vouchsafed to them in the persons of anxious fathers and mothers, who spend their lives in endeavoring to make them happy and noble men and women. Parents are also frequently just as much at fault in not perceiving the kindness of the Almighty Father in blessing them with little ones. The father who can see nothing but a source of trouble and care in a child is blind to one of the most magnificent truths in life.

The lack of love for children in American society, the indisposition manifest in attending to their little wants, indicate the presence of something wrong in our social economy. Children have been given us to rejoice in; they are intended to be not so much a burden as a support, and if they are not so it is because we think more of nursing the body than of developing their minds and making their whole lives a revelation. There is, however, a higher sense than this, in which we do not know the gift of God. There come times in the life of every child when the success of their existence, physically and spiritually, depends upon the action of the parents. Then it is the duty of those having them in charge to see, waving all questions of mere interest, that they get the thing to do for which they are best adapted, both by the structure of body and mind. How seldom is that considered. It is clear, however, that if it be not done, there is an injury done to ourselves, the child and the world at large. At this point the speaker considered the question of personal duty in the use of gifts which God has placed at our own immediate disposal. He said that they were found in the things which we could best do separately, as well as in the things which we could best do together. The fate of NAPOLEON was then referred to, and the splendid opportunity that he had allowed to pass from his grasp, of making a name for himself among the benefactors of his kind, referred to, as being a commentary upon the results that must always follow of sacrificing right and justice on the altar of passion and blind ambition.

Remarkable Engineering Operation—Removal of Two Large Croton Pipes.

The recent change of grade in Fifth-avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Seventy-second streets, uncovered the two large iron pipes, (each three feet in diameter,) which now supply the City below Central Park, and rendered it necessary for them to be lowered to the depth of about four feet, in order to protect them from the action of frost and injury from vehicular travel. The work of embedding these pipes is now being done under the direction of the Department of Public Works, and the manner in which it is performed is regarded as a very remarkable feat of engineering skill. As one pipe is not of sufficient capacity to supply the wants of families, stores and factories below Central Park, the engineers of the Department deemed it important, to prevent any interruption of the flow of Croton water through either of the pipes, even for a brief period, if possible, and accordingly directed attention to the matter. After mature deliberation, the Commissioners of Public Works determined, in the first place, to prepare a bed on the west side of the avenue as a temporary resting place for the pipes, while a proper trench, twelve feet wide and from one to four feet deep, was being excavated for them beneath the line they had occupied. The task proved to be very difficult, the pipes being laid in a trench cut through solid rock. Before those pipes could be moved an inch, one side of the trench had to be blasted and removed with the utmost precaution. After the temporary bed, some eight to ten feet wide, had been properly prepared, the Croton mains, each about 1,000 feet in length, were slipped sideways on wooden blocks. This was done with great care, so as not to disturb any of the joints. The magnitude of this task may be inferred from the fact that the weight of every foot of pipe, including the water contained therein, was about 1,500 pounds.

After the pipes were shifted to the temporary bed, a trench twelve feet wide and from one to four feet deep was made through solid rock along the centre of the avenue, into which the pipes are now being lowered, without interrupting the flow of water through them.

The pipes were laid in 1840, and were found to have been very little corroded, and the hemlock blocks from the northern part of this State, upon which the pipes have rested for the last thirty years, were also discovered to be almost as sound as when buried with the pipes.

The Department of Public Works has decided to lay down another pipe of three feet diameter from the Croton Reservoir in Central Park to the lower part of the City, for the special benefit of those residing and doing business down town, with the understanding that the new main shall not be tapped for any purpose whatsoever above Canal-street. This measure will give full head or force to the water in the pipe below that street, and will enable persons occupying rooms on upper floors to obtain their supply of Croton without the aid of a force pump.

The main reservoir at the Central Park is at present within two inches and nine-tenths of the waste water mark, the maximum height.

A Suburban Tragedy—Decomposed Remains of a Suicide Found in a Summer-House.

Yesterday afternoon, DANIEL O'ROURKE, the gardener of Mr. R. M. SHAW, who lives on the west side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth streets, was making a general tour of the extensive grounds surrounding the mansion, and in the course of his ramble entered the Summer-house, which is about 200 yards distant from the dwelling, to which he was attracted by an offensive odor, evidently proceeding from it. When he opened the door, he encountered a most horrible sight in the body of a man who had evidently committed suicide some days before, as it was in an advanced stage of decomposition. The body was in a sitting position, with the rope around the neck, the other end of which was fastened to the window, a few feet above, showing that death had resulted from strangulation, and had only been achieved by the most determined effort of the will. The body was that of a man of medium size, with red hair, and was dressed in dark trowsers, linen coat, black felt hat, and shoes nearly worn out; but there was nothing about it by which the identity could be established. The Thirtieth Precinct Police were notified, and taking possession of the body, they removed it to the Morgue for identification and inquest.

Fights and Assaults Yesterday.

THOMAS HURTON, an Irish laborer, living at No. 308 East Forty-sixth-street, was assaulted last evening by DENNIS LYON, a resident of the same house. The former was knocked down and had his leg broken. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the assailant was locked up in the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house.

MARY HIGGINS and JULIA MCDERMOTT, servants at No. 231 East Thirteenth-street, quarreled, yesterday, and, coming to blows, JULIA struck her opponent on the head with a pail, inflicting a severe wound. The assailant was arrested, and locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house.

FRANK PERCEVAL, of No. 100 Christopher-street, and JOHN KING, of No. 478 Hudson-street, small boys, under eight years of age, quarreled, yesterday, while at play in Barron-street, and PERCEVAL, who had a small penknife, stabbed the other in the left shoulder, making a slight wound. There was no arrest made.

Fire on Fulton-Avenue, Brooklyn—Estimated Loss, $7,000.

Another fire, alleged to be caused purely by the careless handling of explosive fluids, occurred last evening about 12 o'clock, in the drug store of GEORGE BOYCE, No. 487 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn. It appears by the statement of the gentleman named that a can of kerosene accidentally fell and emptied itself upon a box of matches, the result of which was an explosion and the fire in question. The firemen were promptly on hand, but before the flames were extinguished, the stock was damaged to the extent of $5,000, and the building $2,000. The former is insured for $5,000, in the American Company of New-York. There is some little doubt in the minds of the Police about the manner in which the explosion took place. It is thought to be not quite impossible that some interested party had to do with the upsetting of the fluid.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements of the Day.

To-night Miss LINA EDWIN'S new theatre will be opened to the public....Miss LOTTA'S first appearance at Niblo's this season is to be effected at that house, this evening, in "Heartsease."....The sale of seats for the opening concerts of Miss NILSSON will be commenced at Steinway Hall on Thursday morning next.... Subscriptions for the Seebach performances can now be effected at the place advertised.

Testimonial Performance.

Many representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic Society have united in tendering to Mr. W. H. POPE, elocutionist, a complimentary entertainment. The event will occur at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening next, and Mr. POPE will have the aid of Mme. MANZOCCHI, of Signor RANDOLFI, of Mr. HARRY SANDERSON and of Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN toward its success. We have only to add that an attractive programme has been prepared, and that a new poem, called "The Black Prophet," to be recited by Mr. POPE from memory, is a part of its elements.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORMS.

Principles of the Republicans of Illinois and Missouri—The Two Wings in the Latter State.

The platform of the Republicans of Illinois, as adopted at their State Convention, is as follows:

Resolved, That we view with pride and gratification the great and glorious record of the Republican Party, whose achievement in behalf of national Union, equal rights, equal laws, and the equal protection of all classes of citizens, irrespective of color or nativity, have eclipsed those of former parties; and that we congratulate the people upon its patriotism and successful career; upon the accomplishment of every policy it proposed; the enforcement of every principle it avowed; the redemption of every pledge it has given; and the overthrow of every enemy that sought to defeat its purpose. It has shown the world the form of government which possesses the greatest strength, with the largest liberty and highest happiness of the citizen.

Resolved, That Republican Party deserve the confidence and continued support of the country, for giving the poor man a free homestead, for building the Pacific Railway and opening the wilderness to civilized occupation, for striking the shackles from a race of bondmen and giving them citizenship, for crushing a wicked and gigantic rebellion and saving the Union, for protecting the great work of reconstruction, for restoring the members of the Union as free and equal States, for settling the disputed doctrine of expatriation, in accordance with the American theory, for vindicating the Monroe doctrine in the case of the French invasion of our sister Republic; for maintaining the honor and preserving the integrity of the nation, and improving the national credit under most trying circumstances; and for elevating the American Union from a divided, discordant and half slave confederation to a united republic, first in the scale of nations, in freedom, power and influence.

Resolved, That the Republican Party will in the future, as in the past, successfully initiate and carry out all necessary measures and reforms which the progress and continued prosperity of the country require, and that it will deal wisely and honestly with the questions of finance, taxation and currency as they arise, and that there is no other party which has given evidence of any ability to deal with these questions, except by measures whose inevitable effect would be to produce universal bankruptcy.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the Administration of President GRANT as honest, economical, and efficient, and congratulate the country on its success in reducing the national debt $160,000,000 and the interest thereof $10,000,000, in the brief space of eighteen months, which was accomplished by fidelity in collection of the revenue and retrenchment in the expenses of the Government; and we especially felicitate the public on the fact that this policy has enabled Congress to reduce internal taxation and tariff duties $80,000,000 per annum, and will hereafter permit still further large abatements of taxes and duties on the necessaries of life without impairing the national credit or embarrassing the machinery of the Administration.

Resolved, That to permit the control of the Government to pass into the hands of a party which refuses to accept in good faith the results of the suppression of the rebellion, would be a public calamity, and that its malicious attacks upon the public credit, in the shape of repudiation, and its disregard of the public welfare, by the revival of the dead issues of reconstruction, deserve the emphatic condemnation of all patriotic citizens.

Resolved, That, as taxation is a pecuniary burden imposed by public authority on the property of the people for the maintenance of Government, the payment of its debts and the promotion of the general welfare, Congress ought not to tax the substance of the earnings of the citizen for any other purpose than above indicated, and that it is wrongful and oppressive to enact Revenue laws for the special advantage of one branch of business at the expense of another, and we hold that the best system of protection to industry is that which imposes the lightest burdens and the fewest restrictions on the property and business of the people.

Resolved, That as the natural and inevitable place for the capital of the Republic is in the heart of the Mississippi Valley, toward which the centre of population, wealth and power is gravitating, and as the removal of the capital from its present inconvenient and exposed locality is only a question of time, we oppose all further expenditure of public money for the enlargement of old Government buildings, or the erection of new ones, as a useless waste of the treasure of the people, and our Senators and Representatives in Congress are hereby requested to vote against all such appropriations in the future.

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of Illinois on the adoption of a constitution suited to the present growth and exigencies of the State, embodying the best teachings of political wisdom and experience, and containing the germs of the highest and noblest type of human government, and we tender our hearty thanks to the late Constitutional Convention for the persevering efforts and complete success with which they discharged the important delicate duties committed to them.

Resolved, That while adhering to our traditional policy of avoiding entangling alliances and complications with foreign Powers, we hereby sympathize with the brave efforts of the German people to protect themselves against invasion and spoliation by the imperial despot who has suppressed freedom of speech and of the press in his own country, and, finally, has signalized his career by plunging two great nations into a causeless and needless war.

Missouri.

The branch of the Missouri Republican State Convention in favor of Gov. MCCLURG adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That we congratulate the country on the great blessings developed under the auspices of the Republican Party, the general prosperity, peace and good order prevailing throughout this State, the rapid disappearance of the ravages of the civil war, the security of the rights and property of the people, and the rapid diminution of the national and State debts, under economical administration, and the extension of civil and political rights to those who but yesterday lived among us as slaves.

2. That we are strongly opposed to all schemes to repudiate any part of our State and national debt, and firmly pledge the good faith of the Republican Party to a conscientious discharge of our public obligations.

3. That the Republican Party stands pledged to remove all disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as the spirit of disloyalty may die out and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people; that we consider the time to have come and we cordially indorse the action of the Legislature of Missouri in submitting to the qualified voters of the State the amendments removing all disqualifications from the disfranchised people of Missouri, and conferring equal political rights and privileges on all classes; and we earnestly recommend them to the people for their approval and adoption.

4. That we are opposed to the alienation of our public domain to private corporations, to the exclusion of actual settlers; and that the public lands should be held in trust for the landless and laboring men of the country.

5. That we are in favor of as rapid a reduction of taxation as will be consistent with the conscientious discharge of our public obligations, and such a reform in revenue service as will simplify the mode of collecting taxes and reduce the numbers of officials employed for that purpose; and that we are opposed to any system of taxation which will tend to the creation of monopolies and benefit one industry or interest at the expense of another.

6. That while as Americans we feel in duty bound to preserve a just and equitable neutrality in the contest now raging in Europe, yet we cannot forget that in our late war the sympathies and material aid of the German States were freely given us, and we do not hesitate to declare our unqualified sympathy with the earnest efforts of the Germans to maintain and defend their national unity; and we condemn the course which the Democratic Press of the country has been and is now pursuing in support of a despotic and imperial dynasty, and a causeless war against a people desiring peace and aspiring to perfect liberty.

7. That we cordially recommend to the people of the State the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment providing against diversion of the Public School fund for sectarian purposes.

(Signed,)
CARL SCHURZ,
G. R. VAN ALLEN,
J. C. ORRICK,
GEORGE WOLBRECHT,
W. C. HILLIS.

MINORITY REPORT.

We, the undersigned, members of the Committee on Resolutions, concur in the majority report of said Committee, except as to the third resolution therein embraced, and recommend the following as a substitute for said resolution:

Resolved, That we are in favor of re-enfranchising those justly disfranchised for participation in the late rebellion, as soon as it can be done with safety to the State, and that we concur in the propriety of the Legislature having submitted to the whole people of the State the question whether such time has now arrived—upon which question we recognize the right of any member of the party to vote his honest convictions.

[Signed.]
H. E. HAVENS,
J. D. HYNES,
M. L. HARRINGTON.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of the Committee, submitted, as a further minority report, the following addition to the third resolution of the majority report:

And be it further resolved, That, relying upon the patriotic wisdom and enlightened judgment of the Republican voters of the State to decide upon the important questions of State policy for the best interest of the whole people and for the future peace and prosperity of the State; and respecting honest, conscientious differences of opinion among our people, we do not hold support or opposition to those amendments a test of party fealty.

THE BROWN PARTY.

The supporters of B. GRATZ BROWN also adopted resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, 1. That these are vital principles of the Republican Party: That no citizen shall be deprived of his just share in the Government which he helps to support for the benefit of others, and that no man shall be deprived of the earnings of his labor or any part thereof for the benefit of any other man.

2. That it is a violation of vital Republican principles to deprive any man, be he white or black, of a share in the Government which he helps to support unless a clear public necessity demands his exclusion, and, as the Republican Party advocated negro suffrage in 1868, so it now advocates the adoption of Constitutional amendments conferring upon colored men equal political privileges with other citizens, and which at the same time remove all political disabilities from white men.

3. That the Republican Party, as it fought against slavery, which deprived a man of the whole of his earnings for the benefit of another, so it now opposes every form of taxation which deprives a man of any share of his earnings for the benefit of others, and it is, therefore, unequivocally hostile to any tariff which fosters one industry or interest at the expense of another.

4. That the time has come when the requirements of public safety, upon which alone the disfranchisement of a large number of citizens could be justified, have clearly ceased to exist, and this Convention therefore, true to the solemn pledges recorded in our national and State platforms, declares itself unequivocally in favor of the adoption of the constitutional amendments commonly called the Suffrage and Office Holding amendments, believing that under existing circumstances the removal of political disabilities as well as the extension of equal political rights and privileges to all classes of citizens without distinction, is demanded by every consideration of good faith, patriotism and sound policy, and essential to the integrity of Republican institutions, to the prosperity of the State, and to the honor and preservation of the Republican Party.

5. That we are in favor of as rapid a reduction of taxation as will be consistent with a conscientious discharge of our public obligations, and such a reform of the revenue service as will simplify the mode of collecting taxes by the officers employed for that purpose.

6. That the safety of Republican institutions demands a thorough reform of the civil service of the Government by which ability and moral worth shall be established as the essential qualifications for office, and the corruption and demoralizing influence of what is euphoniously called Government patronage be removed from our political life.

7. That we cordially recommend to the people of this State the adoption of the constitutional amendment providing against any diversion of the public school fund for sectarian business.

8. That we are utterly opposed to all schemes to repudiate any part of our State or national debt, and firmly pledge the good faith of the Republican Party to the conscientious discharge of our public obligations.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of rest by a child suffering and crying with the pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little sufferer immediately. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is perfectly safe in all cases.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

DEMAREST—LEE.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, at the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, New-York City, by Rev. William Demarest, assisted by Rev. Joseph McElroy, D. D., THEO. F. C. DEMAREST to MARY A. LEE, daughter of the late Thomas R. Lee, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

ALDEN.—At Newport, R. I., on the 10th inst., BRADFORD RIPLEY ALDEN, formerly of the United States Army.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 1 P. M., at the Chapel of Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

BANTA.—At Mamaroneck, on Friday, Sept. 9, MARIA, widow of the late Solomon Banta, aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 58 Perry-st., New-York, on Monday, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M.

BARNEY.—On Friday, Sept. 9, Capt. WILLIAM BARNEY, in the 94th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. E. L. Mix, Westville, Conn., Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BRANDEIS.—On Saturday, Sept. 10, 1870, after a short illness, THERESE, the beloved wife of Rudolph Brandeis, aged 23 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M., from No. 405 West 47th-st.

BAYARD.—Suddenly, at Weisford, Queens County, N. B., on the 25th inst., of congestion of the brain, lamented by a large circle of friends, to whom she was greatly endeared by her kindly offices and affectionate disposition, ANNA, the beloved wife of Charles R. Bayard, Esq., and daughter of the late Stephen Bayard Hoffman, of New-York.

BISHOP.—In Brooklyn, 9th inst., LEANDER, son of D. H. and Martha Bishop, aged 1 year, 4 months and 27 days.

Funeral services at No. 180 Carlton-av. at 10 o'clock Monday, 12th inst. Remains to be taken to Boundbrook, N. J., for interment.

EASTMAN.—At Manchester, Vt., on Saturday, Sept. 10, Mrs. ORA M. EASTMAN, widow of the late Levi Eastman, in the 71st year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUNT.—The funeral of ROBERT HENRY HUNT, son of the late Gov. Hunt, will take place at Christ Church, Lockport, on Thursday, Sept. 15, at 2 o'clock, P. M. He died at Rome, March 24.

HOPKINS.—At Hohokus, N. J., on Saturday evening, of diptheria, MARIA TUTTLE, daughter of Edward F. and Emily G. Hopkins, in the 12th year of her age.

Funeral services at the house of her parents, at 12 M. Monday. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to meet the remains, foot of Chambers-st., at 2:50 P. M.

HIGGINS.—At Newport, on the 10th inst., EMMA LOUISE, daughter of Elias S. and Emma L. Higgins, aged 19.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, from No. 137 5th-av.

TITTERTON.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Sunday, Sept. 11, GEORGE TITTERTON, native of London, Eng., aged 46 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Flatbush, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock. Take Flatbush cars from Fulton Ferry.

TURNBOUL.—On Friday, Sept. 9, MELISSA C., wife of James E. Turnboul, and daughter of Mrs. E. Hall, aged 23 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the residence of her mother, No. 40 Charlton-st.

WINSTON.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday evening, Sept. 9, MARY LOUISE, widow of the late Frederick M. Winston, and daughter of Henry Erben, in the 29th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Orange, on Monday afternoon, 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock. The train on the Morris and Essex Railroad leaving the foot of Barclay-st. at 1:10 P. M., will reach the Brick Church Station in time for the services in church.

WHEELER.—At Patterson, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1870, MARY HOWLAND, beloved wife of Dr. N. W. Wheeler, in the 47th year of her age.

WALKER.—On Saturday, 10th inst., after a brief illness, CORNELIA, only daughter of the late Geo. L. Walker.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her mother's residence, No. 3 West 35th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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PROPOSALS.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at Arion Hall, corner Stanton and Chrystie sts., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of delegates from Saratoga, and to ratify the nominations. All republicans and friends of the Administration are invited to attend.

J. M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.
WM. GLASER, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT BOYS IN BLUE will organize a Woodford and Kaufman Soldiers' and Sailors' Campaign Club at No. 750 Broadway, THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, pursuant to resolution of Central Club. A. J. H. Duganne, President. By order of Major JOSEPH FORBES, Col. W. S. POOR, Col. W. DA COSTA, Committee on Organization from Central Club.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Review for the Week.

The real estate market, during the past week, so far as sales at the Exchange indicated, has been unusually dull. The season, however, cannot be said to have set in as yet; but the appearances are that there will be a lively market about the middle of November. There were but three sales at the Exchange during the week, the property disposed of being all located in this City, and all sold by one firm, Messrs. [illegible] & McGuire. Two sales of City property were to have been made, under judgment decrees of the Supreme Court, but both were postponed until Sept. 30. While this inactivity has characterized the Exchange, however, a briskness has been observable among those who dealt on private terms. Mr. WM. H. FOWLER's exhibit, published in the TIMES a few days ago, is indicative of this fact. Dealers generally, it may be said, are expecting that prices will appreciate as the season progresses. The transfers published from day to day show that the demand for suburban property is not so great as it was some time ago, and those who desire to invest have generally put their money into City property in preference. There were no sales on Saturday. The following table shows the transfers for the week in this City and in Brooklyn, including those of Saturday, Sept. 10:

	Transfers.	New-York.	Transfers.	Brooklyn.
Monday	14	$350,783	32	$134,070
Tuesday	17	331,300	18	95,268
Wednesday	6	108,000	24	93,138
Thursday	8	212,000	21	142,100
Friday	10	121,500	14	117,300
Saturday	6	245,500	17	248,913
Total	61	$1,369,083	126	$830,789

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Church and Reade sts., n. w. corner, 60.7x75, 1 2-9 parts, q. c.	$35,000
11th-st., n. s., 330 ft. w. of 5th-av., 26.8x103.3	12,000
36th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9	48,000
79th-st., n. s., 305 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100x102.2	125,000
121st-st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x99.11	3,500
Lexington-av., e. s., 40 ft. s. of 61st-st., 20x80	22,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, s. w. s., 41 ft. n. w. of Bartlett-st., 20.6x69.6	$5,000
Brown-place, w. s., 250 ft. n. of Bath-place, 100.7x236.10	4,900
Collins-st., n. s., 404 ft. e. of Troy-av., indefinite	1,800
Devoe and Smith sts., s. w. corner, 20x80	4,100
Dean-st., n. s., and Pacific-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 75x200	24,000
Fulton-st., e. s., adjoining Dime Savings Bank, 55.6x90x—x100	134,427
Bush-st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 16.8x100	12,000
Seeley-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Middle-st., 100x228x .3x24.9	4,750
11th-st., s. w. s., 325 ft. s. of 5th-av., 75x100	1,500
13th-st., n. e. s., 37.10 ft. n. w. of 9th-av., indefinite. 12th-st., s. w. s., 19 ft. s. e. of 8th-av., 340.3x25x 340.3x3 12th-st., s. s., 186 ft. n. w. of 9th-av., indefinite	20,071
19th-st., n. e. s., 400 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100	1,800
Franklin-av., e. s., 194 ft. n. of Bath-place, 65x295	nom.
Flatbush-av., e. s., adjoining Prospect Park, 381.6x42.11	16,115
Metropolitan-av., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Olive-st., 25x 55x25.3x60	3,000
Troy-av. and Collins-st., n. e. corner, 404.6x182.4 x157.7	1,800
8th-av., n. w. s., 40 ft. w. of 21st-st., 20x80	7,000
8th-av., n. w. s., 60 ft. n. e. of 22d-st., 20x80	6,650

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Forrest-av. and Wall-st., n. w. corner, 100x128	$5,000
Carr-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of John-st., 100x117 Avenue A, e. s., 150 ft. s. of Cedar-st., 17x100	50,000

West Farms.

New-York and Harlem Railroad, w. s., 136 ft. s. of Welch-st., 50x135	$900

Yonkers.

Waverly-st., w. s., 318 ft. s. of School-road, 25x 130	$575
River-st. and Atherton-st., s. w. corner, 56x180	8,500

Cortlandt.

James Wood's property, 219 acres	$500

Greenburg.

B-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of the avenue, 50x100	$4,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Bay-st., w. s., lot No. 163, Mangus' map, 18x100	$6,000
Brunswick-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of South 7th-st., 25x100	5,000
Mercer-st., n. s., 185 ft. w. of Henderson-st., 55 x57	1,000
Halliday-st., w. s., 83 ft. s. of Maple-st., 20x100	650

Hoboken.

Jefferson-st., w. s., lots Nos. 25 and 26, block No. 136, Coster's estate, 50x100	$1,100
Jefferson-st., w. s., lots Nos. 27 and 28, block No. 136, Coster's estate, 50x100	1,100

Kearney.

Jerolaman-st., w. s., 350 ft. e. of Millford-st., 100 x100	$500

Union.

Lots Nos. 290, 291 and 292, block No. 22, 75x100. Lots Nos. 293, 294 and 295, block No. 21, 75x100.	$13,700

Newark.

Barclay-st., w. s., adjoining J. Pierson's, 126.8x58	$1,800
On road to Belleville, w. s., Harvey to J. Boppe, two tracts, 17 57-100 acres	85,000
Napoleon-st., s. s. 615 ft. from Hamburg-place, 25 x85	1,600
New-York-av., s. s., 339 ft. w. from Pacific-st., 25.2 x108.7	4,600

East Orange.

Sterling-st., w. s., 255 ft. n. from Sussex-av., 25x 150	$3,100

Montclair.

Elm-st., s. s., opposite w. corner of Fulton-st., 265x184	$14,500
Park-st., e. s., adjoining A. Greson's property, 65 x223	1,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS EXTRA-WIDE four-story brown-stone house, north side of West 50th-st., near 5th-av.; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or on the premises, from 9 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—Four-story brown-stone house, well built, convenient and well furnished. Apply on premises, No. 240 East 60th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house, No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; a beautiful location, desirable in all respects; price, $9,500; possession given. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, or No. 28 2d-place, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The country-seat of the late E. Boonen Graves, consisting of about fifty acres, about 1¼ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion, containing more than twenty rooms, with all modern improvements; farm-house and two small tenements, barns, hot and cold grapery, green-house filled with plants, stone ice-house filled, all necessary out-buildings; buildings and ground in good order; location high, with fine water and inland views. In addition to former approach to the premises, a road passing under a railroad bridge has been made during the past year, thereby avoiding the necessity of crossing the railroad track. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or J. W. HARTLEY, No. 112 Wall-st., in the City of New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT MOUNT VERNON—A TWO-STORY cottage, in fine order, centrally and beautifully located, with four city lots; price only $5,500; terms easy. Apply to S. B. GOODALE, Nos. 7 and 9 West 22d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

COUNTRY-SEAT—GREAT BARGAIN ON Sound, two hours out; buildings, ten acres, plenty fruit; one hour New-Haven Road. J. ANDREWS, No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS private house, delightfully located on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs., to a strictly private family; possession given by the 15th. Address, with full name and reference, Box No. 4,687 Post-office. Price, $6,000 per year, or $600 per month until May 1.

FURNISHED.—FOUR-STORY HOUSE, handsomely and thoroughly furnished; new carpets, china, glass, silver, piano, &c., 33d-st., near Madison-av.; $300 per month; also three-story, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., $250. Private families only. W. S. HUMPHRY, No. 634 Broadway.

TO LET—A VERY HANDSOME FOUR-story brown-stone English-basement house, with mirrors, shades, gas-fixtures, &c., beautifully located, on 34th-st. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

TO LET — FURNISHED, A FULL-SIZE three-story and attic brick house, on West 11th-st., lot 130 feet deep; location fine; house in beautiful order; possession immediately. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT MORRIS-town, N. J., a furnished house, pleasantly situated, five minutes' walk from station; moderate size, with all conveniences. Address Box 326, Morristown, N. J.

TO LEASE—NEW HOUSE IN EAST 63D-st., $1,100; new cottages in 107th-st., near Boulevard, $450. W. R. MORGAN, No. 12 Washington-place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

STORES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 78 Maiden-lane and Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Docks, fronting East River. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell on THURSDAY, 15th inst., at the Exchange Sales-room, 12 o'clock, the splendid four-story brown-stone house, No. 11 West 46th-st., near 5th-av.; one of the finest situations in New-York. The street is composed entirely of magnificent brown-stone houses. For particulars, see hand-bills at office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States, District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of HENRY ROBERTS, bankrupt.—The undersigned, assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, by virtue of an order of sale issued out of said District Court, will sell at public auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the third day of October, A. D. 1870, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following assets, which have come to his hands as assignee of said estate, being the property heretofore occupied by said bankrupt, and known as THE NEW-JERSEY WIRE-WORKS, to wit—all those tracts or parcels of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey:

FIRST TRACT.—Beginning on the northerly side of Chestnut-street, two hundred and twenty feet to the south-east of the south-easterly side of the Railroad-avenue; thence running north thirty-nine degrees and forty minutes, east one hundred feet; thence south fifty-six degrees and thirty minutes, east thirty feet; thence south thirty-nine degrees and forty minutes, west one hundred feet to Chestnut-street; thence along Chestnut-street north fifty-six degrees and thirty minutes, west thirty feet to place of beginning.

SECOND TRACT.—Beginning on the northerly side of Chestnut-street, two hundred and fifty feet to the south-east of the south-easterly side of the Railroad-avenue; thence running north thirty-nine degrees and forty minutes, east one hundred feet; thence south fifty-six degrees and thirty minutes, east thirty feet; thence south thirty-nine degrees and forty minutes, west one hundred feet to Chestnut-street; thence along Chestnut-street north fifty-six degrees and thirty minutes, west thirty feet to the place of beginning.

THIRD TRACT.—Beginning on the southerly side of Oliver-street at the distance of two hundred and twenty feet in an easterly direction from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly side of Oliver-street with the south-easterly side of the Railroad-avenue; thence running south thirty-three degrees and forty-five minutes, west, or in a line at right angles with said Oliver-street, one hundred and six feet and eight inches more or less; thence south fifty-six degrees and fifteen minutes, east sixty-two feet, more or less, to the middle of the ditch; thence north thirty-three degrees and forty-five minutes, east one hundred feet more or less to said Oliver-street; thence along said Oliver-street north fifty-six degrees and fifteen minutes, west sixty-two feet six inches to the place of beginning.

FOURTH TRACT.—Beginning in the southerly line of Oliver-street at the easterly corner of a tract of land on the southerly corner of Oliver-street and New-Jersey Railroad-avenue, now or late of Pierson and Robertson, at a point in said southerly line of Oliver-street, distant one hundred and twenty feet from the southerly corner of said Oliver-street and New Jersey Railroad-avenue; thence (one) 1 south thirty-three degrees and forty-five minutes, west and at right angles to Oliver-street one hundred and six feet and eight inches, more or less, to the line of lands of the Tomlinson Spring Company; thence two (2) south fifty-six degrees and thirty minutes, east one hundred feet; thence three (3) north thirty-three degrees and forty-five minutes, east and at right angles to said Oliver-street one hundred and six feet and eight inches, more or less, to said southerly line of Oliver-street; thence four (4) along the same one hundred feet to the place of beginning.

FIFTH TRACT.—Beginning in the south-easterly line of New-Jersey Railroad-avenue at the westerly corner of a tract of land now or late of Pierson and Robertson, at the southerly corner of New-Jersey Railroad-avenue and Oliver-street; thence one (1) along the south-westerly line of said tract south-easterly one hundred and thirty feet more or less to the southeasterly corner of said tract; thence two (2) south thirty-three degrees and forty-five minutes, west and at right angles to Oliver-street fifty-three feet and eight inches more or less to the line of the Tomlinson Spring Company; thence three (3) along the same north-westerly one hundred and forty feet, more or less, to the southerly line of New-Jersey Railroad-avenue; thence four (4) along the same north forty-four degrees and thirty minutes, east fifty-four feet and nine inches to the place of beginning.

Also steam-engine and boilers, with the entire machinery, tools, fixtures and appurtenances used in said mill.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee,
No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

BE SURE AND GO WITH YOUR WIFE

TO LINDEN PARK ON MONDAY.

Select one of the beautiful lots which the association are selling on the popular monthly payment plan.

The delightful sail down the bay and the short ride in the cars cost

NOTHING.

Linden Park is only forty-five minutes from New-York, not half as far as Harlem.

GO, GO, GO, GO NEXT MONDAY.

Free tickets at office of the Association,
No. 37 Park-row, *World* Building.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

On WEDNESDAY, 14th inst.,

At 12 o'clock.

At the Exchange Sales-room, Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, the fine three-story French-roof house and lot No. 427 Tompkins-av., between Halsey and Hancock sts.; lot 20x100 feet; superior house; all modern improvements; finest part of Brooklyn, near Lefferts Park and Tompkins Park. See hand-bills at office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, lately landed, situations together, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress; have lived in most respectable families in England. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st., near University-place, in the rear, on Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; is a good plain sewer, and willing to take care of children; will go in the country; best of reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 436 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as first-class cook; is a good family baker of bread and pastry, and all other things required in a private family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 209 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as child's nurse or plain sewer, or as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and sewing; has lived in first-class families. Can be seen at No. 432 6th-av., near 28th-st. Ring the upper bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands doing up laces and fine muslins in a superior manner; has unexceptional references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND trustworthy woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; good City references. Call or address for two days No. 232 West 31st-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do chamber-work and waiting; City references; up-town, in private family preferred. Apply at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number recommended servants for families returning to the City and others; professed and all kinds cooks, laundresses, experienced waitresses, nurses, house-workers, &c.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation to cook and assist in washing and ironing; she is a good cook and laundress; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS or dress-maker, to go out by the day; is a good seamstress and milliner; excellent references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 341 23d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress; understands the care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN a situation as good cook and baker; would assist with the washing; good references. Call at No. 154 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress, her lady leaving for Europe; understands French fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 304 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT FAITHFUL person, a situation as cook, good washer and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 344 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by the day or week. Address Mrs. HORTON, No. 110 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A DRESS-MAKER, WHO UNDERstands her business thoroughly, will go by the day in families. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced Scotch Protestant woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT American woman, a situation as a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family in the City; has good reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at last employer's, No. 10 West 49th-st.

WANTED — A SITUATION AS LADY'S-maid and seamstress, with first-class reference from present place, No. 123 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as seamstress, and will assist in upstairs work. Call or address 5 East 33d-st., basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

ATTENTION.—GOOD SERVANTS, WELL recommended and capable Protestants and Catholics of all nations, can be obtained today at office No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st. Established fourteen years. Prompt attention given all orders.

SIMMS' INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 541 6th-av., supplies first-class colored cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, waiters, coachmen, &c., either of the City or direct from the South.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYER'S, No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

LADIES RETURNING TO THE CITY can be suited with first-class servants at the office, No. 128 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman, single; first-class reference. Address COACHMAN, No. 115 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant young man; first-class City references. Address J. P., Box 209 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging, and make himself generally useful; has best of reference from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; single young American; experienced, stylish City driver; superior, skillful care taken of horses, carriages, &c.; intelligent, temperate, reliable; will be generally useful; five years' City reference; any location. Address W., Box 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; has the very best of City reference; can be seen at present employer's; none but a first-class family need apply. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 6 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE competent man as coachman; of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; good City references from the best families; four years in last place; good City driver. Address L. E., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man; can give ten years' best of City references. Can be seen at J. J. Farrington's, No. 332 4th-av., New-York, or a note addressed COACHMAN to the above place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom in a private family; has no objection to the country; has nine years' references. Address A. B., No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., harness-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant single Scotchman, a situation as first-class coachman and groom in a private family; has the best references. Call at No. 149 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR MY MAN and his wife; he is a good gardener and farmer, and fully understands the care of a gentleman's place. Address A. M., in care Mr. Edwards, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class man; best City reference can be given. Can be seen at private stable, No. 17 East 27th-st., where he has lived for the past six years.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a competent man, fit to take charge of a gentleman's place; will take care of a horse and cow; will make himself generally useful. Address D. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; one who understands his business and can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Call or address to BRADLEY'S stable, No. 8 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY a married man, American; understands the care of stock, horses, &c.; can give the best of references. Address F. W. F., at seedstore, No. 201 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN private family by a young man; capable and willing; good City references; City or country. Address WAITER, No. 545 Broome-st., City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a respectable married man; no incumbrance; has five years' reference from last place. Call or address No. 118 Madison-st., Room No. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.

Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 19—fifteenth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon—A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In four years, 20 have entered College—9 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Of all, only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Circulars on application.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 14 years' connection:

John Auchincloss,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,
P. R. Bonnett,
John S. Boyd,
John Brooks,
Edwin J. Brown,
Josiah H. Burton,
Nathl. W. Chater,
Theo. H. Conkling,
Kenny Couillard,
Townsend Cox,
Benj. Curtis,
Henry Day,
Thos. Goadby,
John A. Hadden,
Wm. A. Hadden,
Jas. C. Holden,
Thos. F. Jeremiah,
Albert Kelley,
Chas. A. Lamont,
Legr'd Lockwood,
Theo. McNamee,
Benj. F. Manierre,
Dr. T. M. Markoe,
Joseph Morrill,
Wm. Morrison,
Abner Osborn,
Jas. L. Phipps,
Jas. W. Pryor,
Geo. B. Satterlee,
Dan. S. Schanck,
Samuel Sloan,
Jas. Symington,
Geo. P. Trigg,
Ab'm S. Underhill,
Judge Van Vorst,
Ralph Wells,
Chas. G. Wilson,
Hiram Young.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Nos. 820 Broadway and 82 5th-av.

BROOKLYN BRANCH,

Nos. 128, 130 and 132 (new Nos. 102, 104 and 106) Court, near State-st.

(Chartered in 1863 under special law.)

SEASON OF 1870-71.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.

TERMS.—CLASSES—$10 and $15 per quarter.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION—$25 per quarter.

Several eminent Professors have been added to the able corps, which now numbers forty-one of the best Instructors in the country.

A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED.

Application to be made at the General Conservatory Offices:

No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., NEW-YORK.
No. 128 (NEW No. 102) COURT, near State-st., BROOKLYN.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 53 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,

Successor to

Miss HARRISON'S,

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.

Address as above.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

NOS. 267 AND 271 WEST 23D-ST.,

Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The next term will commence on the 13th inst., and continue twenty weeks. For circulars apply at the Seminary, corner of Rutherford-place and East 16th-st.

HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Reopens (24th year) Sept. 26, at No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.

Prof. A. BERNARD.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL.

Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.

Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

Newburg, N. Y.,

Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.,

REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, } Principals and
HENRY BARTLETT, } Proprietors.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Collegiate Department will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 21; examinations for admission Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.; Grammar School opening Monday, Sept. 19. HOWARD CROSBY, Chairman of Committee of Council.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S

Family Boarding School for Young Ladies, Cheshire, Conn. (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

MR. CORNWALL'S

School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC exercises will be resumed in this institution for the one hundred and seventeenth year since its foundation, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October proximo. Candidates for admission will be received on FRIDAY, Sept. 30, and SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, at the College. Students of the College classes, who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves at the College on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 233 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. 107TH YEAR begins MONDAY, Sept. 12. CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN and DRAWING. NO EXTRA CHARGES. Apply for catalogue.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. B., Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS"—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 65 W. 38th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,480 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, of the City of New-York, No. 54 Union-square, new No. 211 4th-av., has been reopened. For further particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

[illegible] French and English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 12, at No. 202 West 24th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN

No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

Address as above.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,

REOPENS SEPT. 19.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.

Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.

Circulars sent on request.

MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MISS MERLE'S.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

For young ladies and children,

NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

LESPINASSE,

Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.

Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 153 Madison-av., corner 22d-st.

Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.

Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children,

At No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 203, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH DRAWING AND PAINTING

PROF. LOUIS RONDEL.

For circulars apply at No. 35 Union-square.

SCHOOLS ATTENDED.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS ONLY AT ORANGE, N. J.—This seminary will commence its twenty-fourth school year on the 10th of September. True home comforts, constant attention of Principal, high and spacious grounds; three vacancies. Address PRINCIPAL, care of George N. Osborne, No. 29 Mercer-st., New-York.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTItute, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical and Scientific Departments.

E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—NO. 1,193 Broadway, New-York, (Apollo Hall building, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13,) reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Prepares for any business or any college, especially for Yale, Sheffield Scientific School and the Columbia School of Mines.

Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal.

MISSES E. R. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH, (graduate of Vassar College,) having had experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 8.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Boarding school for young ladies, reopens Tuesday, Sept. 20. Address for particulars, Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal, Riverdale, on Hudson. Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for boys, reopens Sept. 19, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Those wishing a good school will do well to call.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn. (established in 1820,) will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above for circulars and information.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 12.

EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will be reopened Monday, Sept. 19.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL.—Ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics; reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,152 Broadway, near 28th-st.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERsity, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., reopens Sept. 19. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—63 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 12. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

BODE'S INSTITUTE, NO. 200 WEST 48TH-st., near Broadway, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 26 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 12 East 40th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, (FORTY boys only,) corner Broadway and 32d-st. Opens Sept. 12. Circulars at school and No. 829 Broadway.

A BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.—Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I. J. HASBROUCK, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 38TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,

And corner 3d-av. and 121th-st.,

Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,

(formerly M. Churchill's school.)

Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M.,

RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.

J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,

MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,

will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS PERINE

Will reopen her French and English School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 East 38th-st., THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Miss Perine will be at home Sept. 6.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—This school for boys will commence its nineteenth year Sept. 1, 1870. Pupils can remain continuously from Sept. 1 to July 1, under thorough instruction and parental care. Terms, $350 a year. For particulars address Rev. T. C. REED, D. D. Refers to Bishop Potter and Hon. H. E. Davies.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) FRENCH-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 213 Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park, Mr. and Mme. LONGCHAMP, Principals. First-class boarding-school for young ladies. French is the language of the school. Terms moderate.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. Circulars to be had at G. P. PUTNAM & SONS', corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., or of J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

MESSRS. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & G. HAMILTON will reopen in a new and commodious school-building their English, Classical and Mathematical School, 19th of September, No. 859 6th-av. For circulars or conference apply at No. 101 West 45th-st.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARD-ING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 810 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

THE MISSES DWIGHT'S ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and little girls, at No. 62 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 20.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y. —Boarding-school for both sexes; term begins Sept. 13. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 12.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL at Hackensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Pupils prepared for college.

MISS BRUSH, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henri, will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 28, 1870.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—WM. H. LEGGETT's school, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 19. Primary department and gymnasium; number limited. Circulars No. 234 East 10th-st.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELlenville, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $225 per year.

S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENG-LISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PLEASANT HOME, PARENTAL CARE, thorough instruction, for twelve boys, at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A. Call at Merchants' Hotel, Fridays, 10 to 4.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 46th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

ROSE-HILL, DANBURY, CONN.—A home school for misses and one little boy, will reopen Sept. 15. Address Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12.

J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL—classical, French and English—will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 208 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

EDWARDS-PLACE SCHOOL FOR boys, Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 15. Send for circulars. F. HOFFMAN and J. REID.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,

(East 20th-st.,)

will reopen on

THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

MISS STEERS'

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22. The boys' class, No. 65 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

DR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL,

HOSACK HALL,

No. 57 West 44th-st.

Fifth year, Sept. 19.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

No. 160 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.

In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.

Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.

The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.

New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.

For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 160 Joralemon-st.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

BOYS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

AVENUE A, BETWEEN 119TH AND 120TH STS., HARLEM.

Mrs. WILDE begs to state that on the 12th September she will open a Boys' School separate from her Young Ladies' Academy. Able professors have been engaged, who will not only direct the instruction of the boys, but will also lecture before the young ladies' department. The location of the school is healthy, and every attention and care will be given. Thorough training may be had for College or business. Application for admission may be made at the residence of Mrs. WILDE, Avenue A, between 119th and 120th sts., Harlem.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,

FREEHOLD, N. J.

A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

The next session will commence Sept. 6, 1870. References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.

For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,

Opposite Reservoir Park, near 5th-av.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department. (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS,

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue

MRS. MACAULAY'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (established A. D. 1630.) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifty-first school year begins Sept. 19, 1870; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 825 Broadway, and at the school.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. SIXTEENTH YEAR. (Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

HARTFORD FEMALE SEMINARY will commence the Fall term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Miss CATHARINE E. BEECHER, Principal, assisted by Prof. and Mrs. H. B. STOWE. For circulars and further information please address Mrs. READ, Assistant Principal of Hartford Female Seminary, Hartford, Conn.

UNDERCLIFF INSTITUTE, COLD SPRING.—Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Parents desiring to send their daughters are requested to apply for circulars at the house, or at the office of the *Home Journal*, Park-place, New-York.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector; Rev. G. C. HOUGHTON, M. A., Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

MISS YOUNG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and masters will reopen in a new and fine location, No. 44 West 32d-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. (Address as above.) Misses and masters taught in separate rooms.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MME. LESPINASSE, HAVING REturned from Europe, is ready to receive the parents of her pupils at Fort Washington Institute for young ladies. Boarders admitted after the 10th inst.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes; total cost in common English $210 per year. Address Rev. T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13.

MISS STEVENS, Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF LARGE EXPERIENCE, teaching music in this City, and able to refer to her patrons, persons of position, would accept a few pupils. If desired, she would be willing to give instruction for satisfactory board in a strictly private family. Address or call after 2 P. M., L. M. T., No. 26 West 16th-st.

PARENTS WISHING THEIR CHILDREN to acquire a thorough knowledge of the rudimental and higher English branches, can secure the services of an experienced visiting teacher, who makes those branches a specialty, by addressing KAPPA, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION as teacher of the English branches and music. Address H. T. H., New-York *Observer* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones; largest variety; cheapest in City.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $[illegible] up to $[illegible]. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 625 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Allen C. Beach.

A Controller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols, appointed by the Governor in the place of William F. Allen, resigned.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John D. Fay.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman, appointed by the Governor in the place of Oliver Bascom, deceased.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Solomon Scheu.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly:

A Sheriff, in the place of James O'Brien.

A County Clerk, in the place of Charles E. Loew.

Three Coroners, in the place of Patrick H. Keenan, Aaron B. Rollins and Cornelius Flynn.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapter 379, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 379.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged by the Constitution.

Passed April 25, 1870, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized and directed to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum of money as may be necessary for the purpose of paying and extinguishing the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged, as provided by sections one, two and three of article seven of the Constitution. The Treasurer is authorized and directed to issue and deliver to the said Commissioners, as required by them, registered or coupon bonds of this State, having eighteen years to run, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, for such amount as shall be required by said Commissioners, for the purpose aforesaid. Upon the receipt of the said bonds, the said Commissioners shall sell the same to the highest bidder, at not less than par, either by advertising for sealed proposals in the usual manner, or at public auction, upon the notice as the said Commissioners may deem best. The money thus obtained is hereby appropriated to pay and extinguish the canal and the general fund debts, as they may exist when this act shall become operative.

SEC. 2. A State tax shall be annually levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest on such moneys as shall be borrowed under this act, and, in addition thereto, to provide for an annual contribution sufficient to create and establish a sinking fund, which shall pay and discharge, within eighteen years, the principal of the debt created under the provisions of this act. But, in case the Legislature shall annually provide and appropriate any moneys from the canal tolls or otherwise to the payment of any portion of the interest on such debt, or such contribution to the sinking fund aforesaid, the tax hereby directed shall be enforced only to the extent which may be necessary and sufficient for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 3. When the said canal and general fund debts shall have been paid, or fully provided for in pursuance of section one of this act, the Canal Board shall thereupon and thereafter have full power, from time to time, to fix, regulate and reduce the rates of tolls upon the canals of this State, in such manner and to such extent as they may deem expedient to promote the trade and commerce of the State, and to prevent the diversion thereof. And it shall be the duty of the said Board to exercise this authority in such way as to secure to the canals of this State the greatest practicable amount of tonnage and transportation; and the Legislature, in accordance with the requirements of section three of the seventh article of the Constitution, declares its concurrence in such adjustment and reduction as the Canal Board may deem advisable in the exercise, from time to time, of the authority hereby vested and conferred.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State, in November next. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot, on which shall be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts," or "Against the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballots, and shall be indorsed "Act in relation to the canal and general fund debts."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect of the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections other than for military and town officers shall apply to the submission of the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 7. Sections four, five, six and seven of this act shall take effect immediately; but sections one, two and three of this act shall take effect when ratified by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Aug. 5, 1870.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original notice of election received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. See chap. 480, laws of 1860. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of opening Riverside Park.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees of, and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises, to be taken or damaged by reason of the proceedings in said matter, to produce their title deeds, evidences of title, leases or any documents relative to their ownership of, or interest in, any of such lands, buildings or premises, at No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) on any day prior to the 15th day of September, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof, the awards for damages, in said proceeding, will be made to "Unknown Owners."—Dated Aug. 18, 1870.

HUGH SMITH, }
J. M. SWEENY, } Commissioners.
WM. M. TWEED, Jr. }

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-class cook, laundress, chamber-maid and waitress; also, a competent nurse and family seamstress; must be Protestants: English, Scotch, Sweed, German or others. Apply, with reference, at No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—EXcellent situations for all experienced waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, twenty cooks, professed and all others; laundresses, house-workers, young girls and those lately landed. Call and see immediately.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.—Wanted—a large number of servants, both experienced and girls lately landed, to fill excellent situations now vacant in families returning to the City.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st.—All girls desiring good situations in families returning to the City can be suited without delay, viz: cooks, laundresses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general work, &c.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands farming, driving oxen, cutting wood, milking, &c.; no others need apply; permanent situation. Address Box No. 1,139, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—SIX GOOD TORTOISE-SHELL workers; to those of experience and ability good wages will be given, and steady employment. Address A. & K., Box No. 680 Providence, R. I.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN IN THE JOBBING, silk and millinery department. Apply from 12 to 4 at EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., New-York.

WANTED—THIS DAY, AT THE FRENCH Office, No. 403 6th-av., a number of select Protestant help, of any denomination, for the City and country.

MILLINERS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS milliners and trimmers for ladies' and children's hats wanted immediately. Apply at No. 31 Division-st., in the store.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN at EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, FOR the country; good wages. Apply, with references, at No. 1 Exchange-court.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman as chamber-maid. Apply at No. 14 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress; must be under 40, and have City references. Apply from 11 to 1 at No. 37 Madison-av.

50,000 BOYS AND GIRLS WANTED, one or more in every city, village and neighborhood in the United States, to work at leisure hours for good pay in cash. Pleasant, permanent, honorable employment. Write at once to JOHN B. ALDEN & CO., Chicago, Ill. Please mention where you see this.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Booking passengers and forwarding them from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia......Sat., Sept. 17	Iowa..........Wed., Sept. 21
Columbia.......Sat., Sept. 24	Caledonia....Wed., Oct. 5
Europa.........Sat., Oct. 1	Britannia....Wed., Oct. 19
Cambria........Sat., Oct. 8	Iowa..........Wed., Nov. 2
Anglia.........Sat., Oct. 15	Caledonia...Wed., Nov. 16
India..........Sat., Oct. 22	Britannia...Wed., Nov. 30

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14	China, Wednes., Sept. 28
Siberia, Thurs., Sept. 15	Abyssinia, Thurs., Sept. 29
Aleppo, Saturday, Sept. 17	Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 5
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 21	Batavia, Thurs., Oct. 6
Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 22	Java, Wednesday, Oct. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers, not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris........................$145, gold.

Return tickets..............................$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return tickets..............................$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 9 A. M.

ENGLAND, GRIGG, Saturday, Sept. 24.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Southampton to land passengers.

PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 17.

Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.

Steerage passage, $28, currency.

Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.

MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.............Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..............Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.

COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Oct. 11, at 2½ P. M.

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Oct. 18, at 1½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE..........ROUSSEAU....SATURDAY, Sept. 17

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 1

ST. LAURENT........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 15

PEREIRE..............DAURE.......SATURDAY, Oct. 29

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.

ETNA, (via Halifax)........Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1 P. M.

CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, Sept. 24, 2 P. M.

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Oct. 1, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage....................	$30
To London..................	80	To London..................	35
To Halifax, N. S..........	20	To Halifax, N. S..........	15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—Cunard steam-ship PALMYRA, on THURSDAY, 22d September. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, Agent, No. 13 Broad-st., Boston, or to CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, and No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

SEPT. 20— ———, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Oct. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Sept. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Sept. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.

The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..................Sept. 15

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE......................Sept. 22

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS....................Sept. 29

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.

The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE. FREIGHT LOW.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M. Freight 25 cents per cubic foot.

Freight taken at through rates from St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAY,

THURSDAY

AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

FINANCIAL.

A Good Home Security at a Low Price.

NEW JERSEY SEVEN PER CENT,

TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns;

NEW-PROVIDENCE, Union County,

BEDMINSTER, Somerset County,

BERNARD, Somerset County,

In $100, $500 and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,

AT 85 AND INTEREST.

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax.

All marketable securities received in exchange at their full value. Bonds sent by express free of charge.

For circulars containing full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,

BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½ and Interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 80 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.

This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, *property of every description*, and franchise, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

NO. 54 PINE-ST.

TANNER & CO.,

NO. 49 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 16, 1870.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Board and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of service of William H. Aspinwall, Joseph W. Alsop, of New-York, and Lars Anderson, of Cincinnati, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of September until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of October. By order.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of September, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to act for the ensuing year; also to elect three Inspectors of Election.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 8th to the 16th of September.—Dated September, 1870.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th September, 1870, at the Company's office, No. 57 Cedar-st., for the purpose of electing nine trustees for the ensuing year.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 16th inst., and remain closed until the 21st. By order.

R. F. HOWES, Secretary pro tem.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1870.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Proprietors of the City of Brunswick are hereby notified to attend a special meeting at the office of the Company, No. 20 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE W. ABBE, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1870.

NOTICE.—TRANSFER-BOOKS WILL BE closed from this date until 20th September prox. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD,

OF KENTUCKY,

FIRST MORTGAGE

8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year

Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and thirty-one miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000) amount to $3,095,000.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised to protect the interest of the bondholders by every legal safeguard. The bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

BANKERS, NO. 25 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.

A. V. STOUT, President National Shoe and Leather Bank.

J. B. DICKINSON, Late President Tenth National Bank.

PLATT K. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.

HOWARD C. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

BOGERT & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR sale at 90, $50,000 Peoria City Water 7 per cent Gold Bonds.

The population of the city is about 25,000. The debt is about $950,000, and cannot, by the terms of the new Constitution of the State of Illinois, just adopted, be increased.

The valuation of the taxable property of Peoria is $12,500,000. The water-works are in successful operation, and the revenue derived from them is specially pledged to the payment, principal and interest, of these bonds.

The obligations of the city have always been promptly met. For further particulars apply to CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

WANTED—BY A MEMBER OF BOTH THE Stock and Gold Exchanges, who is thoroughly conversant with the banking and brokerage business, a situation in an office where his memberships could be made serviceable; best references given. Address C. T., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING OCT. 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after Oct. 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, the financial agency of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State South Carolina.

OFFICE OF THE NORWICH AND NEW-YORK TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 9, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN (15) PER cent. from the earnings of the Company has this day been declared by the Directors, payable Sept. 20, inst., to those who may be stockholders on that date. The transfer book will close Sept. 14, to reopen Sept. 20, 1870. C. C. JOHNSON, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (indorsed by the State of Alabama,) due Sept. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,

And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.

JOHN McLEAN, President.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1870.

JAMES H. THORNE, CHARLES S. MITCHELL, Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd.

ap18-law-6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.

RIDLEY WATTS, HENRY GRINNELL, Executors.

ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1870.

DAVID H. BURKE, Executor.

ADELE B. WOLFE, Executrix.

ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1870.

ANN P. HILLIARD, Administratrix.

ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or his attorneys, Brinsmade & Holbrook, No. 65 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c.

my9-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKNAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Jane Bucknam, No. 112 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1870.

JANE BUCKNAM, Executrix.

FRANCIS A. COFFIN, SAMUEL LEECH, Executors.

je20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH FATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 70 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, 1st day of June, 1870.

SOLOMON J. FATMAN, Executor.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Corner Broadway and Grand-St.,

ARE

SELLING OFF

THEIR

ENTIRE STOCK

REGARDLESS OF COST,

PREVIOUS TO

Removal to their New Store,

BROADWAY, CORNER OF 20TH-ST.

Ladies of this and neighboring cities are invited to call, as

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

WILL BE OFFERED.

LORD & TAYLOR.

AT KINZEY'S.

OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS

ON MONDAY.

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

LOTS OF RIBBONS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c. yard.

FANCY RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. yard.

WIDE FANCY, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c. yard.

RICH ROMAN RIBBONS, 31c. and 50c. yard.

SASH RIBBONS, 50c., 60c., 75c., $1, $1 25.

TRIMMING RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c. piece.

RICH SATIN BELTINGS, 25c., all colors.

EVERY COLOR AND WIDTH IN RIBBONS.

VELVETS AND SATINS.

WIDE SILK VELVETS, $1 to $3 yard.

SILK PLUSHES, 70c., 80c., $1 yard.

VELVETEENS, AUCTION LOT, 50c., 60c. yard.

SILK SATINS AND VELVETS ON THE BIAS.

COLORED SILK TRIMMING VELVETS, 25c. piece.

BLACK SILK TRIMMING VELVETS, 25c. piece.

WIDE SILK TRIMMING VELVETS, 50c. to $1 piece.

FANCY SILK VELVETS, 50c. to $3 piece.

WIDE SILK COLORED VELVETS, 25c. yard.

MILLINERS SUPPLIED WITH CUT LENGTHS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

ROUND HATS.

IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES, STRAWS, VELVETS, PLUSHES, CACTUS, AND OTHER BRAIDS, 22c. up.

FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

LOTS OF FRENCH FLOWERS, 10c. spray.

FEATHERS IN EVERY COLOR, 25c., 31c., 40c., 45c.

BIRDS WITH PLUMES, 50c., 60c., 75c.

BLACK OSTRICH, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, up.

FINE LARGE FEATHERS, 50c., 75c., $1, up.

OSTRICH MARABOUT WILLOW PHEASANT, PLUME DE COYNE AND ALL THE NEW STYLES OF FANCY FEATHERS VERY LOW.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

LOTS OF SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. piece.

RICH SILK AND SATIN DO., 50c., 75c., 88c., piece.

SILK AND SATIN GIMPS, 45c., 50c., 75c., $1 piece.

FANCY SILK AND VELVET, 75c., $1, $1 25 piece.

SILK FRINGES, EVERY COLOR, 6c. to 25c. yard.

BLACK SILK FRINGES, 6c. to 50c. yard.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

NEEDLEWORK SETS, 50c., 75c., 90c., $1, $1 25.

FANCY LACE COLLARS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.

REAL LACE COLLARS, 25c. to $5.

HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, 8c. up.

LINEN COLLARS, 3c., 5c., 10c., 12c. up.

LINEN CUFFS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. up.

FANCY RUFFLINGS, 25c. piece.

REAL GUIPURE LACES, under price.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK,

AT KINZEY'S,

No. 691 BROADWAY.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

FANCY SILK-STITCHED BERLIN GLOVES, 25c.

LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50c. and 75c. pair.

LADIES' TWO-BUTTON KIDS, 95c. pair.

GENTS' EXTRA REAL KID, 60c. pair.

LADIES' HEAVY HOSE, 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c. pair.

LADIES' HEAVY REGULAR MAKE, 25c., 28c., 31c.

LADIES' IRON FRAME HOSE, 20c., 25c.

SILK EMBROIDERED BALBRIGGANS, 60c. pair.

GENTS' ENGLISH HALF HOSE, 20c., 25c. pair.

OPENING A LINE OF LADIES', GENTS', MISSES' AND BOYS' MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS, 75c., 90c., $1.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 10c., 15c., 18c., 20c.

LADIES' ALL-LINEN TAPE BORDERS, 7c., 10c., 12c., 15c.

EXTRA ALL LINEN AT $1 dozen.

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c.

LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 15c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.

GENTS' HEMMED COLORED BORDERED, 15c. each.

GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c., 25c., 31c.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

BEST SEWING COTTON, 10c. dozen.

BEST SKEIN AND SPOOL SEWING SILKS, 1c.

BEST 50-YARD MACHINE SILKS, 5c. spool.

BEST 100-YARD MACHINE SILKS, 10c. spool.

SPLENDID SILK, FULLY 100 YARDS, for 8c.

BEST DIAMOND-POINTED PINS, 4c. paper.

BEST GOLD-EYED NEEDLES, 5c. paper.

BEST ENGLISH STAR BRAIDS, 15c. dozen.

ALPACA SKIRT BRAIDS, 5c. piece.

36-YARD ALPACA BRAIDS, 31c., 50c. piece.

ENGLISH TOOTH AND HAIR BRUSHES, 10c., 15c.

HAIR NETS, 3c., 6c., 12c., 15c., 20c.

BEST HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. card, 11c. box.

BEST LINEN THREAD, 9c. for 12 hanks.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.

JET SETS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 88c., 90c., $1.

FANCY SETS, 25c., 31c., 50c., 75c., 88c., $1.

JET AND FANCY EAR-DROPS, 10c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.

JET AND FANCY LOCKETS, MEDALLIONS.

JET CHAINS AND NECKLACES.

JET AND FANCY HAIR-PINS.

CROSSES, BRACELETS, ORNAMENTS, &c.

PEARL AND FANCY SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 10c. to 50c.

PORTEMONNAIES AND BAGS, 25c. up.

AUCTION LOTS AT WHOLESALE, AT SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

LOT OF ZEPHYR WORSTED, 10c. ounce.

WORKED SLIPPER PATTERNS, 60c. up.

DOLLS AND FANCY GOODS, cheap.

FANCY APRONS MADE UP, 25c.

OPENING A LINE OF ALL-LINEN HEM-STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, CHEAPEST IN NEW-YORK.

WM. KINZEY,

No. 691 Broadway,

Between 4th and Amity sts.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

NEW FALL GOODS

RECEIVING DAILY.

SILKS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, YANKEE NOTIONS, CORSETS, WORSTED GOODS, BONNETS, HATS, &c., &c.

OUR DOLLAR KID GLOVES ARE SUPERB.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

773 BROADWAY. 773

BENNETT WILLIAMS

Has just opened

FALL GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

1,000 pieces VALENCIENNES EDGINGS, Laces, Insertions.

REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, POINT DUCHESSE LACES.

BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE, FRENCH LACES.

REAL POINT, THREAD, VALENCIENNES, COLLARS, SETS, CAPES, COLLARETTES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.

GUIPURE BANDS and INSERTIONS.

HEM-STITCH and EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.

LLAMA LACE POINTS, SACQUES, PARASOL COVERS.

PENS.

WASHINGTON MEDALLION PENS. Distribution of $9,000 of the fourth series of the Patron's Fund. See the bulletin of the Company in the

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH-AVENUE, NO. 309, NEAR 31ST-ST.—To rent, with board, a superior suite of front rooms on second floor, newly furnished, suitable for a small family. Also, corresponding suite on third floor. Unquestionable references offered from parties vacating the above suite.

A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, neatly furnished, to let, without board, at No. 52 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., and in the immediate vicinity of the leading uptown hotels; family private. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED Rooms, with excellent board, may be obtained at No. 5 Winthrop-place, (old No. 259,) near Washington-square, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.; unexceptionable reference given and required.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished parlors, second and third floors, consisting of five rooms each, with private table; only parties desiring superior accommodations need address F., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TWO OR FOUR PERSONS CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family where there will be no other boarders. Those willing to pay for handsome accommodations please address FAMILY, Station H.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board, at No. 120 West 44th-st. References given and required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or singly, to families or single gentlemen, with good board; house and location first class; references. Apply at No. 131 West 43d-st.

NO. 25 EAST 9TH-ST.—SECOND DOOR from University-place; handsome parlor and bedroom on first floor to rent, with or without board; references given and required.

TO LET—IN A FRENCH FAMILY, FINE furnished rooms in a house with all modern improvements, for one or more gentlemen; price from $3 up. No. 85 East 12th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, large, handsome second floor; private table if desired, or let in suites. No. 150 West 34th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

NO. 316 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.; HANDsome rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or a party of single gentlemen. References required.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH ST.—HANDSOME large rooms may be had with board by desirable parties; the house is large and family small.

TO LET—A ROOM AND BEDROOM, FURnished, without board, to a single gentleman, in a private family. Apply at No. 114 East 22d-st.

NO. 117 EAST 17TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms; with or without board.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED HALL bedroom at No. 3 Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO let, with board, at Orange, N. J., a very short distance from Brick Church Station, on the Morris and Essex Railroad; suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; terms to suit; private family. Address BOARD, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

WEST POINT.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN be had, for the Fall months, by applying to A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y. References given and required.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,

NO. 59 4TH-AV.,

(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store,)

Importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.

Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.

Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.

Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.

Eider Down, Plumos, Cretons, &c.

Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.

Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.

Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.

Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.

JOHN H. WILCOX,

formerly of

MELLEN & WILCOX.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE, LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.

On and after Sept. 8, the steamers ANTELOPE, Commander WILSON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: ANTELOPE at 7:15 A. M., connecting with the accommodation train at Sandy Hook for Philadelphia and way stations, and at 4:15 P. M. connecting with the Philadelphia express train. JESSE HOYT, at 3:30 P. M., connecting with way train for Toms River and intermediate stations. Return trains leave Long Branch at 7:50, 10:48 A. M. 6:58 P. M. Freight to all points on New-Jersey Southern Railroad at 6 P. M. Excursions to Sandy Hook and return, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL,

Commander A. G. SIMMONS,

and

PROVIDENCE,

Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$3 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Jivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction in fare and state-rooms. To Albany or Troy, 50c. deck; first-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; ditto, with berth, $1; and like reductions to all points west and north. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, (having 200 splendid rooms,) leave their new depot, Pier No 44, foot of Prince, Spring, or Charlton streets daily (Saturdays excepted.) Sunday fare same as heretofore, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by 6th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-street. Returning, leave Troy at 6, and Albany at 8½ P. M. J. W. HANCOX & SON.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday 10th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday 10th.......7:00 A. M.
Sunday 11th........6:30 A. M.	Saturday 10th.......6:30 P. M.
Sunday 11th........6:30 P. M.	Sunday 11th..........3:00 P. M.
Monday 12th........4:00 P. M.	Monday 12th..........7:00 A. M.
Wednesday 14th..6:30 A. M.	Tuesday 13th.........8:00 A. M.
Thursday 15th......7:00 A. M.	Wednesday 14th..10:30 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and Saturdays at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 28 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.

I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS — HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night (Sundays excepted).

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor of announcing that Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON having left Liverpool per Cunard steamer Cuba, on Saturday, 3d September, will, upon her arrival in New-York, give a series of

SIX GRAND CONCERTS,

the first of which will take place on MONDAY EVENING, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1870, at STEINWAY HALL, ON 14TH-ST.

Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON will be assisted by the following eminent artists:

Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Contralto of the Royal Italian Opera, London.

Signor BRIGNOLI, the distinguished Tenor.

Signor N. VERGER, the Baritone of the Imperial Italian Opera, Paris, and the Royal Italian Opera, London.

Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, the world-renowned Violin Virtuoso.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA will be under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.

The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, the 15th September, 9 A. M., at Steinway Hall.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., next to Broadway. Begins at 8.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

OPENING NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

TUESDAY, Sept. 13,

MAN and WIFE. First production of a powerful original play in five acts, based upon Wilkie Collins' famous novel, entitled MAN AND WIFE. New scenery, new music, unique effects. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Polk, Parkes, De Vere, Mathison, Brown, Bascomb, Beekman, Burnett, Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Kate Newton, Linda Dietz, Mrs. Gilbert, Kate Claxton, Roberta Norwood, &c., &c.

FIRST MATINEE of MAN AND WIFE, SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 1½ o'clock. SPECULATORS and others are notified that all tickets RESOLD or purchased on the sidewalks will be STOPPED at the DOOR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE CHARMING YOUNG ACTRESS,

LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA,

ON MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12, 1870.

First performance in New-York of an AN ENTIRE NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA, Written expressly for LOTTA, entitled HEARTS EASE.

MAY WYLDEROSE.................................LOTTA.

WITH SONGS, DANCES, AND BANJO SOLO.

Charles Villiers..........................Mr. Frank Lawler

Lionel Howard.......................Mr. Theo. Hamilton

Hiram Doolittle.....................Mr. Vining Bowers

Mr. George Houghton.........Mr. Alex. Fitzgerald

Mrs. Wilmot..............................Emma Skerrett

Mlle. Duverney.................Miss Virginia Buchanan

NEW SCENERY BY VOEGTLIN.

14TH-ST. THEATRE—SEEBACH.

Formerly known as the Theatre Francais.

Director...J. GRAU

Mme. MARIE SEEBACH, with her new and brilliant company of eminent artists will make her debut in America

ON OR ABOUT SEPT. 20,

when will be presented Goethe's sublime creation, FAUST.

Mme. MARIE SEEBACH in her unrivaled role of GRETCHEN.

A subscription list for the Seebach season of twenty-four and twelve nights is now open at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Regular subscription nights, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING,

And SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON

as

RIP VAN WINKLE.

NOTICE.—In order to accommodate the demand of the public for places, the box-sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HALL.

Adams-st. and Myrtle-av.,

will be opened by a series of GRAND CONCERTS, by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' entire UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA and a number of eminent soloists.

MONDAY, SEPT. 19,

GRAND OPENING CONCERT.

Full particulars hereafter.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY

OF MUSIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 54 Union-square, new number 811 4th-av., is now open to receive pupils for thorough instructions in all branches of Music,

AT LIBERAL TERMS.

The following well-known artists are among the list of Professors:

Herr J. HESS, the celebrated musician and virtuosi, (father of the well-known Hess Children.)

Herr G. L. MAYERHOF, Pianist, from the Imperial Vienna Conservatory.

Mons. HENRY MAYLARD, Pianist and Composer, from the St. Petersburg Conservatory.

Mr. E. F. COOKE, Pianist, pupil of Thalberg.

Dr. HENRY CUTLER, the eminent Organist and Composer.

Signor CARLO MORA, the brilliant Pianist and Organist.

The undersigned will spare no effort to sustain the high reputation of the Institute, and hopes to secure the patronage and co-operation of all those who take an interest in the progress of music in America.

HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

N. B.—For further particulars and circular, please apply as above.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,

No. 723 6th-av., is now open for Balls, Concerts, Weddings, &c., at greatly reduced prices. For balls in September, $50; October, $75; November, $80.

Lyric Hall surpasses in elegance and general convenience all others in the city. Open day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—GREAT SUCCESS—HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.

10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.

11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.

3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.

4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.

6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.

8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.

3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, 5:15 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; 12:45, 3:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr..Proprietor

JOHN F. COLE..Manager

TENTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the incomparable artiste, KATHI LANNER, and her unrivalled VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.

PRONOUNCED SUCCESS of the latest Ballet Sensation, URIELLA, THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT.

KATHI LANNER..........in..........Six Characters

Tableau 1—The Apparition.	Tableau 4—The Compact.
Tableau 2—The Abduction.	Tableau 5—The Conversion.
Tableau 3—The Slave Market.	Tableau 6—Apotheosis.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE

Preceded by a popular TERPSICHOREAN MELANGE.

NOTICE—The great OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE, including the celebrated MLLES. SILLY AND MONTALAND, assisted by EIGHTY distinguished artists, have arrived from France, and will make their debut in the United States on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, in Herve's great European Sensation, LE PETIT FAUST.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Corner Broadway and 30th st.

MUSEUM OPEN FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DOUBLE COMPANY.

CROWDED HOUSES.

MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1870.

SECOND WEEK OF THE GIFTED ARTIST, MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS, who will appear every evening and Saturday matinee, in the new historical drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., 'TWIXT AX AND CROWN, with new scenery, costumes, and properties, supported by the following artists of great ability:

C. R. THORNE, Jr.,	McKEE RANKIN,
W. H. WHALLEY,	L. J. MESTAYER,
T. W. KEENE,	G. METKIFF,
CLAUDE BURROUGHS,	HARRY STEWART,
Miss H. IRVING,	Miss ALICE LOGAN,
Miss ANNIE SEFTON,	Miss EMMA MOSHIER.

Matinee every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

The New Burlesque Extravaganza, by James Barnes, Esq., the GOLDEN BUTTERFLY, with a superior burlesque company. Preceded each day by the laughable farce, DEAF AS A POST.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK

IN ENGLISH TRAGEDY.

Under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

Mr. Daly begs to announce that on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, he will have the very honor of introducing to the New-York public the very famous German tragic actress, Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK, in ENGLISH DRAMA, for the first time on any stage. After prolonged, arduous and enthusiastic studies in our language, Mlle. JANAUSCHEK is now prepared to repeat in the English tongue those grand and vivid impersonations which in her native theatre were wholly unparalleled. Her debut will take place at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

and this initial series of performances will be absolutely limited to

TWELVE NIGHTS

and

TWO MATINEES.

The characters in which MLLE. JANAUSCHEK will appear will be: "Deborah," "Mary Stuart," "Lady Macbeth," "Bianca," (Fazio,) and "The Debutante," in an original comic trifle, prepared expressly for these occasions, entitled, "Come Here." A list of the artists who have been secured to take part in these interesting representations will be given in the next announcements.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

No. 720 Broadway.

LINA EDWIN..............................Lessee and Manageress

Grand opening night, MONDAY, Sept. 12.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS have been made in the building, rendering it one of the HANDSOMEST THEATRES IN THE COUNTRY. The company is one of the VERY BEST EVER ORGANIZED, and will appear in TWO SPLENDID PLAYS: A BIRD IN THE HAND IS WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH, with Edwin Thorne, Harry Jackson, Chas. Parsloe, Jr., J. H. Chatterton, Misses Harris, Eldridge, Wood, and others, in the cast; and the intensely-laughable burlesque of BLACK-EYED SUZING, with Stuart Robson as the ponderously plethoric Crosstree, Miss Lina Edwin, Miss Emma Cline, Misses Herbert, Lewis and others. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

FOURTH WEEK. FOURTH WEEK, OF LITTLE FAUST.

MRS. JAS. A. OATES' OPERA COMPANY, AND MR. GEO. L. FOX.

[Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2. All the sparkling music encored at each representation.

MEPHISTO and the ARAB....Mrs. JAS. A. OATES

MARTHA...Mr. GEO. L. FOX.

WALLACK'S—EXTRA.

This Theatre will remain CLOSED for the present, and will reopen for the FALL AND WINTER SEASON REDECORATED THROUGHOUT.

THE STAGE will be relaid on improved plans, and A NEW ACT-DROP will add to the brilliant effect of the interior coloring and ornamental work.

Future advertisements will contain full particulars and A LIST OF THE COMPANY.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

THE GRAND NATIONAL DISPLAY OF PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN ART, INDUSTRY AND GENIUS.

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M., at the great building corner of 63d-st. and 3d-av. Admission 50c. Tickets at the door.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

Proprietors.........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS

THEODORE THOMAS'

Unrivaled Popular Orchestral Concerts.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

1. Overture, "Ruy Blas"..............................Mendelssohn
2. Waltz, "Aus den Bergen"...............................Strauss
3. Vorspiel, "Lohengrin"...................................Wagner
4. Fantasie, "Huguenots"...............................Meyerbeer
5. Overture, "Zampa"......................................Herold
6. Adagio, Menuetto. } Septett Op. 20...........Beethoven
7. Waltz, "Weiner Fresken"...............................Strauss
8. March, "Turkish"...Mozart
9. Overture, "Stradella".....................................Flotow
10. Polka, "Pizzicato"..Strauss
11. Waltz, "Debatten"...Gung'l
12. Polonaise, "Mignon"..................................A. Thomas

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.—Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH having made an arrangement with this society for the GRAND ORATORIO PERFORMANCES to be given with Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON, in this City and Brooklyn, during the season, the first rehearsal will take place on MONDAY EVENING next (Sept. 12,) at the rooms of the society (De Garmo's,) 5th-av. and 14th-st. THOS. L. HARRIS, Secretary, No. 18 East 14th-st.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

MEETINGS.

IRELAND AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

GRAND MASS-MEETING OF IRISH CITIZENS, COOPER INSTITUTE TO-NIGHT.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

PIANO-FORTES—THIRTY SECOND-hand pianos, comprising squares, uprights and grands of various makers, in thorough order; for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT VARIETY OF VERY FINE new pianos, of best make, very low for cash. Sold on monthly payments, rented, and rent applied on purchase. Twenty second-hand pianos at great bargains. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

THE GALIN METHOD OF INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—Mr. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes will be formed on each TUESDAY in October, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', East 14th-st.

A LADY, THOROUGH TEACHER for pupils for piano, would take a few pupils at $12 per quarter at her own or pupils' residence on early application at residence, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st. Unexceptional references.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash; rent allowed on purchase, at MERRELL'S wareroom, No. 8 Union-square. Please call and examine.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR Dancing will commence Oct. 1, at No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., and at No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS'

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, Corner of Court and State sts., entrance on State-st. The Academy is now open for the season. Send for a circular. Great alterations have been made during the Summer. The rooms, beautifully frescoed by the unapproachable artist, Mr. Charles Th. Bente, are, without exception, the finest in the City of Brooklyn.

ACADEMY OF DANCING AND CALISTHENICS, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av.

Mr. TRENOR'S classes reopen Sept. 13,

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Beginners can attend the whole season for $25; twenty lesson tickets, (can be used at any time,) $13; former pupils can attend for the whole season for $12.

Afternoon classes for ladies, misses and masters, Tuesdays and Fridays, from 4 to 6 P. M.

Gentlemen's evening classes, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, at 8 P. M.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—The classes for gentlemen will reopen on TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 8 P. M.

The morning and afternoon classes will resume on SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

Private lessons may be taken now. Circulars at the Academy. The rooms to let for private parties or other entertainments.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 WEST 4TH-ST.—Classes every day. All dances taught in one quarter; six fashionable dances perfectly in six private lessons.

JERSEY CITY.

Something More About Our Neighbor.

The Schools and Churches of the Place—Origin and Growth of Each—Descriptions of Old Edifices, Together With Their Reminiscences.

Persons going through Jersey City in the cars, on viewing its wharf-line from the river, are unfavorably impressed with the place as a residence, for little else is to be seen but rows of docks, the ferry-houses, vast heaps of coal, or factories, from the one; or black, smoky machine shops, tumble-down houses, foundries, dirty streets, mud, filth, marsh, swarms of unwashed children, and crowds of whooping carters, on the other. But back out of all this necessary accompaniment of travel and traffic, to the interior of the city, are found long rows of compact blocks of brick houses, of uniform architecture, set back from the sidewalk, with beautiful parterres of flowers in front—nothing garish, but all clean, neat and very comfortable. This mode of building prevails in every street in the city. There is no noise here. Everything is new and fitted up with simple elegance and taste. Here thousands having business in New-York find a home. The interior arrangements show the skill of the architect and the tidiness of the housekeeper.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

For many years one school-room was sufficient for the wants of the children of the island, and this was also used as a meeting-house and town hall. It was the old frame building in Sussex-street, now the site of St. Matthew's new Episcopal Church. The first building under the modern system was erected on York-street in 1847. There are four public school-houses in Jersey City, all built of brick, and three stories high, and a fifth nearly completed. This is to have a Mansard roof, and the upper story to be devoted to German pupils. The buildings are nearly alike, but all are overcrowded. The rooms are fitted up with all the best improvements of school furniture and apparatus. Each story is provided with sliding partitions, so the whole may be thrown into one large room. There is a piano on each floor, or fifteen pianos in all of the schools. These were substituted for the birch, and have far more influence in perfecting the discipline of the school. When the Common Council were applied to for an appropriation for pianos, however, one member did not see it in that light. He was in favor of "giving the children a good classical common-school edication, but no *peanners*"—no wonder! A normal school, holding sessions every Saturday, turns out many excellent teachers. The buildings now in use, exclusive of the colored school, will seat about 4,000 children. The evening schools do a noble work. Here are to be found grown-up men and women, whose education has been neglected in childhood, striving earnestly to rescue the lost hours. They are patient and earnest in their studies, never missing an hour. Besides, those coming from foreign shores meet here to be instructed in the language of their adopted country. During the Winter of 1868-9, there were taught here 148 men and women, some of them sitting with their children, also pupils, at the same desk. Most of these were faithful and successful in their studies. Some did not miss attendance for an evening during the whole term. One of these was a girl who had to walk every evening from her home near the Hoboken boundary line. More girls than boys attend the evening schools.

Joseph McCoy, late Superintendent, now deceased, did much toward perfecting the system; but the strong right arm of the public schools of Jersey City is Assistant Superintendent Wm. L. Dickinson. An accomplished scholar and teacher, he has labored with untiring energy for years to raise the grade of excellence. There is no shoddy about the man or his work; and he is acknowledged by the whole city to be a just, impartial, earnest, able and faithful officer. The new Board lately organized with the following officers: President, E. A. Gaddis; Clerk, C. W. Pervil; Treasurer, J. J. Vanderbeck; Superintendent, E. O. Chapman; Assistant Superintendent, W. L. Dickinson.

THE CHURCHES.

On the 21st day of August, 1808, on the island, now sometimes called the "City of Churches," in the upper room of the old Town Hall, on Sussex-street, a minister in the robes of the Episcopal Church arose, with the Book of Common Prayer in one hand, in the presence of less than a dozen individuals, and said, "The Lord is in His holy temple; let all the earth keep silence before Him." And this was the beginning of the first church in Jersey City. The admonition of Habakkuk seems to have been observed on this occasion, for, save the murmuring of the waters on Communipaw Bay—perchance the plashing of the fisherman's oars out on the waters, where Sunday was made the occasion of this diversion for those careless of observing the practices of piety—there was nothing to break the silence. In this little congregation were, probably, Cornelius Van Vorst and his wife Sarah, the latter the mother of the Episcopal churches of the place, for to her and her children they owe much of their growth and prosperity, as though the family who owned the island for 110 years were destined to perpetuate their title in some of its best institutions through many coming generations. The first meeting gave sufficient encouragement to invite Rev. Mr. Clowes, then in deacon's orders, to preach at stated times. A preacher was supplied from New-York, and in 1809 Rev. Edmund D. Barry, afterward Rev. Dr. Barry, engaged to preach every other Sabbath, which continued till 1816. He was succeeded by Rev. Cave Jones, and afterward the services were conducted by the students of the New-York Theological Seminary. The congregation declined, and for a time the members attended the Dutch Church at Bergen, but, in 1826, Bishop Cross invited Mr. Barry to resume his efforts to build up the Church. A lady in New-York, on her death-bed, donated $500, to be expended according to the best judgment of the Rector, and a site was selected in one of the four plots devised for the use of such Christian denominations as should first severally claim them and build churches thereon. On the 14th of June, 1840, this title was further confirmed by a perpetual lease from the New-Jersey Associates. Oct. 22, 1831, the corner-stone was laid. The building was completed in 1835, and consecrated Nov. 30 of that year. The congregation had held their meetings in the Town Hall for twenty-seven years. In 1838 a frame building was erected for the Sabbath-school, and used till a transept was added to the church, when it was torn down. In 1845 additional improvements were made, the interior was frescoed, and, in 1850, an organ was added to its attractions. The edifice was of Gothic style, of heavy stone, fronting on Sussex-street, 100 feet deep, with 112 pews, and would seat 600 people. It had two stone towers, each 60 feet high, in one of which was a sweet-toned bell that was brought from a Spanish convent, and intended for sale, but seized for Custom-house dues, and sold by the Government, this church being the purchaser. The bell bore the inscription, "*St. Antoni, Ora Pro Nobis, 1793.*" This edifice was considered, at the time of its completion, one of the most beautiful Gothic churches in the State. It was destroyed by fire Dec. 4, 1869, and is now being rebuilt. The new edifice is of stone, and has two octagonal towers in front, in which are staircases leading to the galleries. The finish of the interior will be made to correspond with the general architecture outside. Rev. Dr. Barry remained pastor of St. Matthews till his death, May 20, 1852. He was born in Ireland and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was compelled to leave in 1798, for refusing to divulge the names of those belonging to a political organization which aimed at establishing religious liberty in Ireland. He escaped to this country in 1803, and was Principal of the Protestant Episcopal Academy of New-York for twenty-two years. He was the preceptor of Bishops Cross, Onderdonk, Doane and Eastburn. His successors at St. Matthew's Church have been Rev. Messrs. A. C. Patterson, M. Addis, Jas. J. Bowden, J. Bunn, Smith, and Dr. Wm. A. Watson, the present pastor, installed 1866.

Grace Episcopal Church, corner of South Seventh and Erie streets, is a fine Gothic edifice of Newark stone. It was commenced about eighteen years ago, and since enlarged. The congregation first worshipped in a private house, and afterward in a small chapel on Grove-street. The interior presents a Gothic arched roof supported on each side of the nave by a row of arches resting on seven octagonal stone pillars. The pews are of black walnut, finished in the best style. Over the altar is a handsome painting, with full-sized figures, representing the embalming of the Savior. This beautiful work of art was presented as a memorial of his deceased wife, by J. Walter, Esq., of the London *Times*. On the left of the chancel is a memorial window presented by Mrs. Sarah Van Vorst, several of whose children are now members of this church. On the side next to South Seventh-street is another window presented by Miss Angelica, grand-daughter of Gen. Phillip Schuyler. The congregation increases largely from year to year. Last year seventy-two persons were confirmed, and during the present year eighty-four have been added to the Church. The first rector was Rev. A. C. Patterson, succeeded by Revs. Dr. Mahan, McCurdy, Arcy, and Rev. S. M. Rice, present rector. The rectory, built about two years ago, is a handsome edifice. St. Mark's Episcopal Church, corner of Grove and Montgomery streets, was incorporated in 1868, having been organized some time previous from overcrowded congregations.

THE METHODIST CHURCHES.

During the year 1829 Wm. Paradise and wife, Francis Parmier and wife, Miss Denny, Mary Crane, and some others, amounting to about twelve persons in all, met at a private house to listen to preaching by Mr. Marsh, a local Methodist preacher, who was a cutter in the glass-works. By a great effort they erected a small frame church on the site of the present Trinity Church, on York-street. It was in a marsh, and had to be set on "stilts." When the building was nearly finished the foundation gave way, and tumbled it in the mud. Being righted up, it remained the only Methodist Church in Jersey City till 1843, when the present brick edifice was erected on its site. The old building, in the then thinly-settled condition of the place, was visible at a distance of several blocks, from points now occupied by long rows of elegant brick dwellings. In times of high water, the basement was flooded, and members had no means of getting to meeting unless they went in boats. Jacob Erwin and Amanda Van Winkle, his wife, now living in South Sixth-street, joined the church while children, in 1831, and are the only surviving members of the old congregation. The first regular preacher was Rev. Thomas G. Stewart, appointed by the Philadelphia Conference. Jacob Erwin, Jabez Wakeman, Samuel Annis, Charles Musk, and the ladies of the congregation united their efforts to replace the old frame edifice by a substantial one of brick. It was hard work. They needed $7,000, and were poor. But the ladies worked with a will, and the larger portion of the sum was raised by small contributions, that of Jacob Erwin, of $200, being the largest. Among those who officiated at the dedication were Rev. J. N. Moffat, Rev. Wm. P. Corbit and Rev. Chas. Pitman. The present pastor is Rev. D. W. Bartine.

St. Paul's M. E. Church had a curious beginning. About twenty years ago the Methodists concluded to build another church. Jacob Erwin, Jabez Wakely, Charles Musk, and Samuel Annis were walking out one Sunday afternoon, and saw a cow and calf in a stable on Grove-street, near South Fourth-street. They decided forthwith to dispossess the occupants, which they did in a day or two, made some alterations in the stable, and, on the following Sunday, met there to worship. The church afterward erected on this spot has the largest congregation of any Methodist church in the city

Hedding Church, Montgomery-street, between Grove and Barrow, is the largest, handsomest and best built church of this denomination in Jersey City. It owes its origin to the late Joseph McCoy, who was the father of the enterprise. A new edifice is now being built, to be called the Centenary M. E. Church

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCHES.

The first attempt to constitute a church of this denomination was made by Rev. John Cornelison, of Bergen, and Rev. Peter Stryker, of Belleville, by request of the people living on the island, ground having been granted, provided they would build a church of certain dimensions within two years. But there not being enough members to form a Consistory, the movement was a failure. In 1828, the First Presbyterian Church received a grant, from the Associates, of the ground now occupied by the First Reformed Dutch Church. The Presbyterians had worshiped in the old town hall, Rev. Mr. Olcott being their pastor. This body, by Mr. Olcott's recommendation, unanimously decided to become a Reformed Dutch Church, and accordingly passed under the care of the Classis of Bergen. Rev. Samuel H. Meeker, of Bushwick, L. I., was installed as Pastor May 9, 1830, but in a few months returned to his former charge. Feb. 8, Rev. Jas. R. Talmadge was called, and remained two years. He was succeeded, Nov. 19, 1833, by Rev. Matthias Lusk, who remained till Oct. 1, 1848. July 31, 1849, Rev. John Yates, D. D., a Professor in Union College, New-York, was called, and Sept. 16 appointed for his installation. But he died of cholera, Aug. 26, and was succeeded by Rev. Daniel Lord, who was installed June 16, 1850, and remained about a year. His successor was Rev. Alexander W. McClure, since Dr. McClure, installed May 19, 1852. During his pastorate the old church was removed, and the corner-stone of the present one laid by him. Sept. 22, 1853. Financial embarrassments retarded the progress of the work, and the new edifice was not completed till 1857. The congregation were assisted by an appropriation of $1,000 per annum for ten successive years, from the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, in New-York, to date from the day of dedication of the new church. Dr. McClure resigned April 18, 1854, and for several months Prof. Wm. H. Campbell, D. D., of the Theological Seminary, preached gratuitously, besides making a large contribution to the new church. Rev. Prof. Martin, of the University of New-York, also supplied the pulpit for some time. Rev. David H. Riddle, D. D., of Pittsburg, was called and preached for the first time in the new church—the dedication sermon, April 5, 1857. Dr. Riddle remained till 1862. His successors have been, Rev. H. M. Scudder, 1865, and Rev. G. Reeke. The church is now without a pastor. The edifice is perhaps the most elegant specimen of Gothic church architecture in the city. It is built of Newark stone, has two spires in front and several graceful minarets.

The Second Reformed Dutch, or Van Vorst, Church, had its origin in a gift of ground and $1,600 from Cornelius Van Vorst, Esq., in 1846, the object being to supply the increasing population of all denominations with a suitable place of worship. March 18, the Church was organized as the "First Reformed Dutch Church of the Township of Van Vorst," with Barzilla W. Ryder, Earl B. Sipple, Stephen Garretson and John Garretson, as Elders. The first pastor, Rev. Wm. J. R. Taylor, was installed Sept. 27, 1846. The corner-stone of the new edifice was laid Aug. 24, 1847, and the building dedicated May 29, 1848. The building was neat and comfortable, and furnished by the ladies of the congregation. On the night of the 13th of December, 1851, the building was seriously damaged by fire and the organ destroyed. The loss was speedily repaired, and since then the congregation has enjoyed an unusual degree of prosperity. Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef, succeeded Mr. Taylor, Dec. 10, 1849, and still remains pastor.

The Third R. D. Church commenced at a meeting held at the house of Stephen Garretson, Esq., in April, 1852. May 7 the church was organized by Rev. Drs. Taylor, Abeel and Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef; elders Stephen Garretson, Thomas Taber, John H. Smyth and Lewis D. Hardenburg. Rev. W. J. R. Taylor was the first pastor. Services were held for some time in the large hall of John H. Smith, on Grove-street. Oct. 5, 1852, Mrs. Anna V. H. Traphagen presented the Consistory with a deed for three lots of ground on Grove-street, near North Second-street, valued at $4,000. Through the munificence of Judge Garretson, the new church edifice was soon finished, and occupied for the first time April 16, 1853. Mr. Taylor's successors have been Rev. J. P. Strong, Jan. 21, 1855; Rev. Calvin Seddon, May 10, 1857; Rev. C. C. Wells, 1858; Rev. J. R. Berry, 1863; Rev. Mr. Suydam, 1868.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The first meetings of Baptists in this city commenced in 1828, when James Howe, a member of the Baptist Church in Oliver-street, New-York, now Madison-avenue, came here with his family and commenced to hold prayer-meetings. In 1835 Rev. Mr. Provost, a Methodist minister, joined the Baptists and attempted to organize a church, in which undertaking, however, he failed. Meetings continued to be held in private houses, and sometimes in the dwellings of the late John P. Hill and Wm. Bumsted, on Gregory-street. Rev. Jona. Going, D. D., then editor of the *American Baptist*, occasionally preached here. Aug. 24, 1838, a committee was appointed to confer with the Baptist churches in New-York on the expediency of forming a Baptist church in this place. Nov. 27 they engaged Rev Joseph Haughwout as pastor for six months, at a salary of $4 per week. March, 11, 1839, a Council met at the house of Mrs. Mary S. James and reorganized the new organization of thirteen members as "The First Baptist Church of Jersey City and Harsimus." The recognition services were held in York-street M. E. Church, Rev. Spencer H. Cone preaching the sermon.

Cornelius Van Vorst offered the church some fine building lots, provided "they would hold no abolition meetings in their house of worship." They declined the offer. They afterward built the church on Barrow-street, now occupied by the United Presbyterians. In 1847, the church had increased from thirteen members to 273. Sept. 2, 1840, a resolution was passed forbidding the use of the church for "abolition meetings," without a majority of three-fourths of the members present at a church meeting. Two days after forty-six members withdrew and united with the Macdougal-street Baptist Church, of New-York City, worshiped in private houses, and finally became known as the Jersey City Baptist Church. They refused to commune with slaveholders, or admit members of secret societies. This body died out in 1847. In 1844, Rev. Arus Haynes withdrew from the Jersey City and Grand-street Church with a colony, and formed the Grand-street Church. The pastor resigned in 1847, and the church went into the new organization, which was effected by the churches coming together and forgiving and forgetting all differences, and uniting as "The First Baptist Church of Jersey City." The present church edifice, on Grove-street, was dedicated July 17, 1853. The church has had but three pastors: Rev. O. C. Wheeler, 1848, remained only a few months; Rev. Wm. Verrinder from Dec. 1, 1849, to April 1. 1854, and Rev. Weelock H. Parmly since the latter date. North Baptist Church, Jersey-avenue, having a large and flourishing congregation, organized 1865. Rev. H. A. Cordo, pastor, is a colony from this church. It has also sent out other colonies, among which are the "First Baptist Church of Hudson City," and the "First Baptist Church of Bergen."

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The First Presbyterian Church, Washington-street, corner of Sussex, is the old Wall-street Presbyterian Church of New-York; the building having been torn down, removed to Jersey City on boats, and put up again in the same form as the original structure. Two large circular stone pillars decorate the front. The windows have the same sash and 7x9 lights used in the last century. The pews are the same, and in their old place; so that old men and women formerly came here from New-York to worship, that they might sit in the same pews where they sat in Wall-street, when they were children. Hon. D. S. Gregory and Mrs. Henderson were the fathers of the enterprise, and to their generous zeal three now flourishing congregations owe their origin. The first pastor was Rev. Dr. Phillips. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Scotland, Rev. Mr. Lee and Rev. John Ring. Eighteen years ago, Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, D. D., became pastor, and found a very small congregation, which, under his able and faithful ministry has increased to its present flourishing condition.

The Second Presbyterian Church, South Sixth-street, had its origin in a Sunday-school, established in 1838, by Mr. Seiple, under the direction of the American Sunday-school Union. The church was organized Dec. 15, 1851, and the first communion held on the second Sunday in February, 1852, by twenty members, in a carpet-factory, in a basement belonging to Mr. Anderson. The auditorium of the present church was finished April 15, 1857. The beautiful Gothic front was added in 1868, and the church dedicated March 21, 1869. It is a tasteful and elegant structure, and many of the interior arrangements are the work of the ladies of the congregation. The first pastor was Rev. Chas. Dow, succeeded by Rev. Geo. C. Lucas, 1860. Present, Rev. James M. Stevenson, since 1864. The growth of the two older congregations made a third necessary, which was organized as the Third Presbyterian Church, occupying a frame building on Erie-street, under the pastorate of Rev. James Harness.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized Oct. 15, 1852, by twenty-seven members from the Second Presbyterian Church of New-York. The first meetings were held in Franklin Hall, corner Montgomery and Warren streets. In 1863 they purchased the Baptist Church in Barrow-street, which they still occupy. This building has been called the "cradle of churches," no less than six different denominations having used it in their infancy. Rev. Robt. A. Hill was chosen pastor Feb. 14, 1865. He had been missionary at Sealkote, Punjaub, near the base of the Himalaya Mountains, and during the Sepoy rebellion had all his furniture, books, papers, &c., destroyed.

The First Congregational Church, corner of Henderson and York streets, or the "Tabernacle," the largest in the City, was commenced June 16, 1862, through the efforts of Mr. Hatch, the Wall-street banker, and dedicated May 3, 1863. It was organized by nineteen persons from a Mission Sunday-school that met at Lyceum Hall, Grand-street. The congregation afterward worshiped in a small edifice on Grove-street, built by members of Rev. O. B. Frothingham's church. The first pastor was Rev. John M. Holmes, who broke down his constitution in laboring for the growth of his congregation. He was succeeded by Rev. G. B. Willcox. The Tabernacle has one of the finest organs in the city. The meetings are distinguished for their social character. A large and handsomely furnished ladies' parlor is one of the attractions.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

are four in number—St. Peter's, St. Mary's, St. Boniface's and St. Michael's, besides St. Bridget's, a mission of St. Peter's. Old St. Peter's, opposite the First Reformed Church, was built about thirty-five years ago, and is now used as a hall. Meetings were held as early as 1832, and on one or two occasions Rev. Dr. Barry loaned the use of the Episcopal Church for them. Father Mahan was the first preacher, succeeded by Fathers Kenny, Quarters, Kelly, and the present pastor, Father Corrigan. Father Kelly was the founder of the Catholic Church in Jersey City, preached here twenty-three years, and was much respected by other denominations. A handsome white granite monument is now being erected to his memory.

St. Mary's Church, erected 1861, is a fine gothic edifice, almost grand in its proportions. It will seat 1,500 persons, and has a congregation of 3,000. Its altar decorations are superb, and the whole design of the interior is executed with much beauty and taste. It is under the care of Rev. Dr. Senege. Attached is a fine school edifice with brown-stone front. St. Peter's Church, completed in 1866, is a fine specimen of Grecian architecture; the arch of the nave is a semicircle, supported by seven arches on each side, resting on clustered columns, with graceful shafts and finely-carved capitals. The decorations are in fresco and chastely executed. A large school is attached to this church. The congregation numbers about 7,000.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. Mr. Knowles, an old and well-known resident of Georgia, will deliver a lecture in the large chapel of the New-York University—Rev. Dr. Deems' church for strangers—this evening, at 8 o'clock, on the subject of the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources of that State. The object of Mr. Knowles is to induce investments and settlements on the cheap lands of the South, and thus, by increasing the products of the rich staples of that mild climate, by promoting trade and feeding commerce, add to the aggregate wealth and prosperity of the whole country.

About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, James Hamilton, a resident of Brooklyn, was lying on the sidewalk in Eldridge-street, when he was robbed by two men of a watch and chain worth $135, and a diamond pin valued at $75. Hamilton at the time of the robbery was so grossly intoxicated as to be unable to make any resistance or even to recognize the thief. The occurrence was witnessed, however, by a number of boys who gave information to Detective Smith, of the Eleventh Precinct, which led to the arrest of Jacob Houser, residing in Second-street, between Avenue B and C. He was arraigned on the charge at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge Ledwith, and positively identified in connection with the robbery. He was held for trial on $1,000 bail.

The annual sale of seats at the Synagogue of the Congregation Bnai Jeshurun in Thirty-fourth-street, took place yesterday. The attendance was not very large. The premiums realized by the sale of the new seats ranged from $10 to $50—the rental being $250 each seat. The premiums on the women's seats ranged from $10 to $35—the rental of each seat being $35 and $50, according to location.

The Republican electors of the Eleventh Assembly District met on Saturday evening at No. 502 Sixth-avenue, and organized a Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club. The following officers were elected: Samuel G. Acton, President; Daniel D. Conover, First Vice-President; C. C. Pinckney, Second Vice-President; Knox McAfee, Secretary; Israel Gillett, Treasurer.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Ledwith, James Hannegan was charged with the robbery of a gold chain, worth $50, from Michael Mullin, of No. 361 East Twenty-first-street. The prosecutor stated that late on Saturday night he was passing through the Bowery when he was attacked by three men, two of whom knocked him down, while the prisoner took a gold chain from his pocket. The prisoner was immediately arrested, and held in default of $1,000 bail.

John Walsh, a ruffianly-looking youth, was arraigned, yesterday morning, at Yorkville Police Court, before Justice Bixby, on a charge of assaulting and robbing Augustus Barr, of No. 232 East Forty-seventh-street, of his watch and chain. The accused was committed for trial in default of bail in $1,000.

The inquest on the body of Henry M. Breeze will be held to-day by Coroner Schirmer. The deceased hanged himself on Friday, at the trunk factory, at Nos. 352 and 354 West Forty-first-street.

Sixty-four persons were arrested yesterday for drunkenness, fourteen for being drunk and disorderly, eighteen for disorderly conduct, and one for violation of the Excise law—making a total of ninety-seven.

Mathew Flynn, aged eleven years, of No. 448 West Fortieth-street, while playing yesterday on the roof of a new building near his home, fell to the ground and received injuries from which he has since died. The Coroner has been notified.

James Ward, jumping from an Eighth-avenue car, near Fifty-sixth-street, last evening, fell under it, and the wheels passing over one of his legs, it was crushed. He was taken to his home, in Ninety-fifth-street, near Third-avenue.

A fire occurred, yesterday, in the hold of the lighter *Japan*, lying at Pier No. 4 North River, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

Thomas Roberts was committed for trial at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, for stealing $7 from the person of Charles Krangs, on the Bowery, the previous evening.

BROOKLYN.

The cabinet-shop of Henry Williams, in Baltic-street, near Bond-street, was discovered to be on fire about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. On entering the building, the firemen found Williams seated, making no attempt to extinguish the flames. On being questioned, he said he had gotten drunk, and had started the fire by accident, dropping a match with which he had undertaken to light his pipe. He was arrested, and was held for examination. The loss was slight.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Jeremiah D. Fielding, a well-known Democratic politician of the Fourteenth Ward, took place. The services were held in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, and the remains were conveyed to Calvary Cemetery. The W. A. Brown Association, Jackson Club and Washington Association attended the burial. Among those present were Messrs. Hugh McLaughlin, Judge Fox, Justices Voorhies and Eames, Robert Furey and Hon. Sam. T. Maddox.

Robert Young, a resident of Fourteenth-street, South Brooklyn, was robbed by a band of ruffians, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in the neighborhood of Carroll Park. Two of the assailants, named Edward Williams and William Jones, were subsequently arrested. It is alleged that they are well-known burglars and highway robbers.

A boy named David Farsue, residing at No. 175 Ainslie-street, was committed, yesterday, on complaint of Augusta Conklin, who charged him, together with several other boys, with having, on Saturday, recklessly shot her while sailing on Newton Creek.

About 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the two-story frame building, at No. 187 Hudson-avenue, owned and occupied by Ezra Woodruff. The premises were damaged to the extent of $600.

The house of Mr. Rieden, No. 391 Marcy-avenue, was entered by burglars on Saturday night, but they were subsequently frightened away.

James McGeary, the young man who shot himself in the forehead on Saturday afternoon, at No. 58 Main-street, during an attack of delerium tremens, died yesterday morning.

LONG ISLAND.

At the last meeting of the Long Island City Common Council Mayor Ditmars made a statement of the amount of appropriations necessary to carry on the City Government, as follows: Debt of the old village of Astoria, for which the city must provide, $4,500; expense of Police Department, $3,900; salaries, $4,400; rents, $1,200; badges, $1,500; fire apparatus, $1,950; constables, $3,000; repair of streets, $10,000; special Sunday constables, $2,000; total, $32,530. This is an excess of $7,530 over the amount limited by the city charter. From $10,000 to $12,000 more is necessary if the projects of lighting the streets and making a village map are carried out.

The tax of the town of Newtown for 1860, in which the city is embraced, was $161,839 64.

NEW-JERSEY.

At 6½ o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the fire-room of the planing-mill connected with the saw-mill of David Ripley & Sons, at No. 16 Commercial-street, Newark. The machinery was seriously injured. The whole loss will not probably exceed $3,000. Insured. During the fire a number of boys climbed on a pile of lumber, which subsequently fell, covering several of them under it. A little boy, named Willie Kasinger, had his hip broken, and several others were also injured.

The island camp-meeting, at Paterson, continues with increased interest. Yesterday the place was crowded with people from morning till night. The interest displayed was so great that the various Methodist churches were closed in the evening. At 9 o'clock a general "Love-feast" was held for all the churches. At 10½ Rev. Dr. James Porter, formerly of the New-York Methodist Book Concern, preached a fine sermon. Rev. Thomas Gordon preached at 3 o'clock. In the evening the city congregations united to hear an able address by Rev. Mr. Underwood.

Detective Harvey, of the Newark Police, arrested at Centre Market, at that place, last Saturday night, two supposed New-York pickpockets, named Ed. Gilmore and Michael McNulty. On yesterday they were examined before Justice Dean, but no stolen property was found on them. The Market is said to be infested every Saturday evening with New-York pickpockets.

George A. Hamill, of Montclair, appeared at the Newark Police Head-quarters last night and gave a description of a German named Peter, whom he charged with having robbed him of a considerable amount of property.

Yesterday noon a valuable horse and carriage was taken from Aaron Coe, of Newark, near the jail, on Newark-street. John Walensley was apprehended with the stolen property in his possession.

A fire originated yesterday evening, at the lager beer saloon of Mr. Spies, at South-street, Newark, causing damage to the amount of $2,000.

A New Ferry Bulkhead.

Saturday night and all day yesterday, workmen were engaged by the Brooklyn Ferry Company in placing in position a large crib, measuring eighty feet in length, forty feet in width and forty-eight feet in depth. The crib is to form an extension to the northern bulkhead of the South Seventh-street Ferry, Williamsburg. In its construction $7,000 worth of logs were used. Twenty-five tons of spikes and 2,500 tons of stones were placed in the 247 bins into which the crib is divided before floating it into position. Four tug-boats were on hand, Saturday night, at 10 o'clock, at flood-tide, and a number of schooners, loaded with stones. About morning the crib was in position, and laborers were at work transferring the stone from the schooners to the crib, which gradually sank to the bed of the river.

Disorderly Spirits—A House Pelted with Stones by Invisible Beings.

From the Leavenworth (Ind.) Independent.

About fifteen miles from Leavenworth, near the Benham Salt-works, stands a house that seems to have fallen under the displeasure of some spirit or spirits, apparently not of this world. It is occupied by a Mr. Benham, and is a new one. About six weeks ago commenced these myterious doings. Stones weighing from two to four pounds are being constantly hurled at the house, and mysterious knockings and rappings are heard at all times of day and night. When the throwing of stones first commenced, the occupants of the house supposed it to have been the work of some malicious person, and accordingly a watch was set to discover the mischief-maker. But in vain. Not a stone would be thrown while any one was on the watch, but just as soon as the guard was withdrawn, then the rocks would commence striking the house. What is more mysterious still, the rocks are invisible until they strike the house, though frequently thrown at mid-day. About forty persons determined, if possible, to solve the mystery. Accordingly, the entire party went on guard around the house. Hour after hour passed, and not a stone was thrown. Half the guards were withdrawn and placed inside the house. Still nothing unusual occurred. All the guards, except one, were called in. Everything remained quiet; not a stone was cast. The remaining guard was called in, and scarcely had the door closed behind him, when whack! bang! crash! went half a dozen stones against the house. The door was thrown open and all rushed out. Not a thing was to be seen. The door was again closed with all the watchers inside, and rocks struck the house as before. Then came a knocking at the door. It was immediately opened, but nothing could be seen. Two men stood holding to the door-knob, and as soon as the first tap was given they threw the door violently open and sprang out, but no cause for the knocking could be discovered. The owner of the house has frequently concealed himself under the porch, and would crawl out when the noises commenced, but just as soon as he would get into a position to see, all noises would cease. The larger the crowd seeking to discover the mystery, the more frequent and more violent are the demonstrations. For six weeks has this state of affairs existed, and the mystery is no nearer a solution than at the beginning. The yard around the house is literally covered with stones thrown by this invisible hand. The house is covered with dents made by the flying missiles. The windows have been slatted up, it being found impossible to keep glass in them. As yet no one has been struck by the stones, though there have been some narrow escapes. Every inch of ground within 200 yards of the house, on every side, has been carefully searched, and no hiding-place of any kind has been discovered. The family continue to reside in the house, and express their determination to remain as long as there is a plank to protect them from the stones. Various theories as to the cause of these mysterious doings have been suggested, and abandoned for want of grounds to support them.

Antidiluvian Sea Monster—A Petrified Leviathan on a Western Plateau.

From the White Pine (Nev.) News.

About 100 miles to the south-east of Hamilton is a high plateau of land, containing an extensive deposit of marine shells and the fossil remains of a large variety of extinct species of fish. But the curiosity which most challenges the interest and investigation of antiquarians is the petrified form of what was evidently once an immense sea monster. It lies on a high plateau in a position giving rise to the theory that its locale was once a great shoal, and that this antediluvian leviathan floundered and perished on the surface as the water receded. The petrifaction is perfect, and is estimated to weigh about ten tons. It presents a dual appearance, the head and body that of a humpback whale, and the extremities extend into feelers and antennæ, like the polypus or devil-fish, with the exception that they were evidently, during life, lined with a hard and bony substance. The eyes were set in each side of the head, which is flat and oblong, and some twenty-four inches apart. The mouth is armed with triple rows of teeth, which are sharp in front, but underneath and well into the jaw they turn into grinders, capped by a solid osseous formation, running back from the widest portion of the head. In this respect it resembles the celebrated march cow of Central America, amphibious in its habit—gramnivorous on land, and carnivorous in water. The length of this singular relic of an unknown race has not yet been determined; but as the body blends into the tail it tapers down to so small a size that, making due allowance, its entire weight would not be far from that stated.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Saturday, Sept. 10.—American Securities opened quiet and closed steady. Stocks quiet and steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.
Consols for money	92	92
Consols for account	92¼	92⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	89¼	89⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	88¾	89
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	88	88
U. S. 10-40s	84	84
Illinois Central R. R. shares	112¼	112¼
Erie Railroad shares	18¼	18¼
Atlantic and Gt. Western shares	23¾	23¾

Frankfort, Sept. 10.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are firm at 93¾@1.93⅝f. for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool, Sept. 10—11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 8s. 3d. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western. Produce, £31 ₱ ton. 2 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet. Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,500 for export and speculation. Provisions—Pork, 120s. ₱ bbl. for extra prime Mess; Beef, 118s. 6d. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Eastern Prime Mess; Lard, 73s. ₱ cwt. Produce—Linseed-oil, £21 10s. ₱ ton.

London, Sept. 10.—Linseed-oil dull. Tallow firm.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Oswego, Sept. 10.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White; $8 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; small sales; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 25; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 15. Corn unsettled and market closes higher; sales 11,000 bushels No. 2 at 70c.@71c., and car-lots at 71½c.@73c. Oats nominal. Barley quiet. Corn-meal, $1 90 for Bolted and $1 80 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middling, $30@$33 ₱ ton. Highwines, 88c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c., Corn, 7c., Oats, 5c., Barley, 6½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4@$4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 30, to New-York, $4 80, to Albany, $4 60 ₱ ton. Lake Imports—28,500 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Barley, 2,492,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Exports—559,000 feet of Lumber.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 10.—Exchange unchanged. Flour quiet and a shade firmer. Wheat firmer at 89c. for old; 98c. for new No. 2 in store; during the afternoon dull at 98c.@98½c. for new, cash and seller last half of this month. Corn, 62½c.@62¾c. for No. 2, cash; during the afternoon, quiet and firm at 62¼c.@62¾c. Oats, 34½c. for No. 2. Rye, 64c. for No. 2. Barley firmer at $1 09 for No. 2. Highwines dull at 85c. iron-bound. Provisions unchanged. Live Hogs active, firm at $9 62½@$9 95 for fair to choice smooth. Cattle dull at $4 35@$5 for good Texan to good Cows. Receipts—4,500 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 66,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Rye, 44,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 118,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Rye, 27,000 bushels Barley. Freights very dull.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 10.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton quiet at 18c.@18½c. for Middling. Hemp dull and unchanged. Bagging steady at 29½c.@30c. Rope, 8c.@8½c. Flour heavy; Extra, $4 30@$4 50; Double Extra, $4 85; Treble Extra, $5 25@$5 50. Wheat easier; No. 2 Spring, 85c.; No. 2 Red Fall, 95c.@$1; strictly Prime, $1 03@$1 05; No. 1, $1 08@$1 10. Corn firm for prime and choice Mixed, at 64c.; choice Yellow, 68c.; prime White, 70c.; Choice, 73c.@75c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley dull at 60c.@83c. for fair to good. Highwines dull at 91c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork, $27@$27 50. Dry-salted Shoulders, 13½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.@17¾c. Lard nominal. Cattle—Low grades in excess; better grades scarce; $5@$7 50 for good to choice. Live Hogs steady at $8 50@$10. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 3,500 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels.

Buffalo, Sept. 10.—Receipts—1,800 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—63,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 122,000 bushels Oats; by railroads, 16,500 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. Freights steady; Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7c., to New-York. Flour neglected and heavy. Wheat heavy; Spring unsettled; sales 7,500 bushels Red Winter Toledo at $1 12; 7,000 bushels Old Spring at 90c. Corn firmer; sales 30,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 69c.@70c. Oats firmer; sales 3,000 bushels No. 1 Toledo at 42c.@43c.; 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 40c.; 1,000 bushels Toledo Sample at 40c. Rye neglected. Barley neglected. Seeds easier; on Timothy, sales 600 bushels. Pork lower, at $28 for Heavy Mess. Lard steady at 16c.@16½c. Highwines held at about 89c.; buyers at 88c.

Baltimore, Sept. 10.—Cotton firm; Middling, 19½c. Flour dull and declined 25c.; Howard-street Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$8; City Mills, Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 75@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$9 25; Western Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 25; do. Family, $6 75@$7 25. Wheat steady; sales Maryland Amber, $1 60@$1 60; good to prime Maryland Red, $1 25@$1 40; Common, $1@$1 20; White Wheat, $1 65; Western Winter, $1 25@$1 28. Corn—White scarce and higher; sales at 88c.@90c. Yellow, light demand at 88c.; Western, nominally, 80c.@85c., no sales. Oats, 50c.@52c. Rye, 65c.@85c. Mess Pork, $30. Bacon active; Rib Sides, 17½@17¾c.; Clear Rib, 18c.; Shoulders, 15½c. Hams, 20@25c. Lard steady at 17c. Whisky quiet at 91c.@92c.

Milwaukee, Sept. 10.—Flour firmer; choice Wisconsin, $4 62@$5 60. Wheat heavy at $1 01 for No. 1; 97c. for No. 2. Oats firmer at 35c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 58c. for rejected. Rye steady at 59c.@64c. for No. 1. Barley declining; No. 2, 90c. Freights unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat.

Toledo, Sept. 10.—Flour steady. Wheat No. 2 White Wabash, $1 40; No. 1 White Western, $1 12 bid; Regular do., $1 08; Amber Michigan, $1 07; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 21; No. 1 Red Wabash held at $1 14, and $1 12 bid; No. 2 do. at $1 10; No. 3 do., $1 05½. Corn—No. 1 at 68c.; No. 2 at 65c.; Yellow, 70c. Oats—No. 1 at 40c.@40½c.; No. 2 at 37c.; Michigan, 38c. Freights firm; 4c. to Buffalo; 7½c. to Oswego. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,500 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 4,200 bushels Corn, 4,800 bushels Oats.

Cincinnati, Sept. 10.—Flour dull; Family, $5 40@$5 60. Wheat—Red Winter, $1 05@$1 10. Corn dull at 70c. Rye steady at 80c. Barley unchanged. Cotton dull and unchanged. Whisky dull at 89c.@90c.; demand light. Mess Pork firm at $26 50; holders ask $26 75@$27. Lard dull and nominally 15½c. Bulk Meats inactive; Shoulders held at 13c.; Sides 15½c. Bacon firm, with a retail demand only, at 14½c. for Shoulders; 16½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17½c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams scarce and firm at 24c.@25c.; stock quite small. Exchange firm at par, buying.

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—Mining Stocks are quoted as follows: Alpha, $4; Belcher, $3; Bullion, $6; Chollar Potosi, $50; Confidence, $17; Crown Point, $5; Gould & Curry, $149; Hale & Norcross, $83; Imperial, $25; Kentuck, $37; Occidental, $10; Ophir, $4; Overman, $9; Savage, $38; Sierra Nevada, $11; Yellow Jacket, $28. Ophir has levied an assessment of $3 ₱ share.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Wheat in moderate request, with sales of 2,300 bushels No. 1 Amber Western at $1 25, and 1 car No. 1 Wabash at $1 48. Rye quiet. Barley steady with a moderate demand; sales, 1 car No. 2 six-rowed State at $1 30. Oats steady; sales, 12,700 bushels Toledo, in store, on private terms, and new State, in bag lots, at 55c.

Memphis, Sept. 10.—Cotton nominally 17½c.@18c. for Middling; receipts, 137 bales; exports, 240 bales. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull at 80c.@85c. Oats quiet at 54c. Pork and Lard nominal. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 14½c.@15c.; Sides, 17¼c.@19c.

Louisville, Sept. 10.—Bagging firm at 29c.@29½c. Cotton heavy; Middling, 18c. Flour dull; Extra Family, $5 25. Grain dull and nominal. Provisions steady. Mess Pork, $27. Bacon, Hams and Lard unchanged. Whisky—Raw, 89c.@90c. Tobacco firm and unchanged; sales, 58 hhds.

New-Orleans, Sept. 10.—Cotton dull and tending down; Middling, 18c.; sales 400 bales; net receipts, 410 bales; coastwise, 23 bales; total, 433 bales; exports, coastwise, 165 bales to Philadelphia; stock, 18,299 bales.

Cleveland, Sept. 10.—Wheat held at $1 15 for No. 1 Red; $1 12 bid. Corn firmer; 72c. offered for No. 1 Mixed; 70c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats firmer at 40c.@41c. Petroleum quiet; Crude, $4 10; Refined, 22½c.@23c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 10.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 36c.@36½c. Resin, $1 12@$4. Crude Turpentine lower, $2 50. Tar unchanged. Cotton steady; Middling, 17½c.

Baltimore, Sept. 10.—Cotton market is not quotably lower; Middling, 19½c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, coastwise, 50 bales; exports, coastwise, 50 bales; stock, 775 bales.

Boston, Sept. 10.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 20½c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 17 bales; coastwise, 298 bales. total, 315 bales; stock, 3,000 bales.

Norfolk, Sept. 10.—Cotton unchanged; Low Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 169 bales; exports, coastwise, 242 bales; stock, 369 bales.

Galveston, Sept. 10.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@15c.; net receipts, 69 bales; exports, coastwise, 313 bales; stock, 4,661 bales.

Charleston, Sept. 10.—Cotton in good demand; prices weak; Middling, 17½c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 511 bales; stock, 1,482 bales.

Savannah, Sept. 10.—Cotton is in fair demand; Middling, 17½c.; sales, 260 bales; net receipts, 742 bales; stock, 4,503 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 10.—Cotton market active but prices easier; sales, 222 bales; receipts, 230 bales; Middling, 17½c.

Mobile, Sept. 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 194 bales; exports, coastwise, 23 bales; stock, 9,785 bales.

Detroit, Sept. 10.—Wheat in more demand; Amber No 1 at $1 23; Regular at $1 10; Amber, $1 14. Corn, 73c.@75c. Oats, 38c.

[Advertisement.]

How Beautiful.—A gentleman in Brooklyn, whose family was out of town, went over on Monday night to look after his house, found a blind and window broken open, and his Burglar Alarm Telegraph Bell ringing. The burglar skedaddled upon the first alarm. No harm done.

E. Holmes, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	Sept. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Sept. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Siberia	Sept. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	Sept. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Sept. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Australia	Sept. 17	New-York	Glasgow.
Lafayette	Sept. 17	New-York	Havre.
City of Brooklyn	Sept. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Italy	Sept. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Sept. 17	New-York	London.

FOR HAVANA.

Morro Castle	Sept. 15	New-York	Havana.
Tybee	Sept. 15	New-York	San Domingo.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—W. G. Best, M. A. Holston, B. Walton, P. Hodnett, wife and child, A. Decker, J. H. Conner, F. X. Donnelly, M. H. Lee and wife, J. Leaker, E. R. Hoyt, M. H. Daniel, B. Douglass, J. Turner, Miss Emma Alliston, Miss M. E. Kent, H. B. Farrell and wife, Miss Irene McDowell, Miss Clara Wilson, W. S. Jones, Peter Kelly, B. Bostwick, W. D. Day, P. H. McMahon, M. Conner, E. Rafferty, E. L. Turner, T. P. Pease, W. B. Dorr, C. D. Sherman, C. Little, W. Wilson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:37 | Sun sets......6:15 | Moon rises.7:53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:01 | Gov. Island..9:50 | Hell Gate.11:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 11.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Virgo, Buckley, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Has had N. and N. E. winds, with heavy head sea, the entire passage.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Samson, Havre Aug. 2, with mdse. to Boyd & Hicken; is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Ship Rival, (of Boston,) Doane, Liverpool Aug. 3, with mdse. to Russell, Howes & Co.; is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Ship Caravan, Mickle, Liverpool July 19, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham; is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Ship Sovereign of the Seas, Johnson, Liverpool Aug. 2, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co.; is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Bark Lucy Frances, Upton, Little Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Sept. 4, lat. 44, lon. 63 30, experienced a heavy gale from S. E., during which lost some sails; 5th, lat. 44 05, lon. 64, spoke fishing schr. Manomet, of Plymouth, with both masts gone about 25 feet from the deck; had sails rigged, and was steering for Halifax; 6th, no lat., &c., saw a large bark with painted ports, bound W., with main and mizzen topmasts gone and sails badly torn; was listing to starboard.

Bark Sharpsburg, (of Stockton, Me.,) Conant, Troon 36 ds., with coal to Bruce & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Has had westerly winds to the Banks, and from thence light winds and calms; Sept. 3, lat. 43 20, lon. 62 40, encountered a hurricane from E. S. E. to S. W. lasting 14 hours, during which lost main and mizzen topsails and jib.

Bark Palo Alto, Tenny, London 56 ds., with mdse. to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Has had westerly winds the entire passage, and been 21 ds. W. of the Banks; Sept. 3, lat. 42 30, lon. 65, encountered a hurricane from S. E. to S. W., lasting 10 hours, during which lost and split sails.

Bark Demetra, (N. G.,) Rose, Memel 56 ds., via Landstrom 45 ds., with rags to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Has had fine weather nearly the whole passage; Sept. 3, off Cape Sable, encountered a hurricane from S. E. to S. W., during which lost and split sails.

Brig Masonic, Corson, of and from St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Sons. Sept. 3, on George's Shoals, had a hurricane from E. to S. E., during which lost and split sails.

Brig Martha A. Dodge, Hull, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Brig Marshall Dutch, Turner, New-Haven.

Schr. Paran, Clark, East Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co. Sept. 8, off Mount Desert, in a squall, lost boat and about 15,000 feet lumber from off deck.

Schr. James Young, (of Boston,) Wilson, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with 456 tons coal to Block-house Mining Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Magnet, Chase, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.—vessel to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. R. S. Hodgdon, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. W. C. Hall, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Geo. W. Glover, Holbrook, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Tryphenia, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Belle, Carroll, Machias, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Henry Mar, Henry, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Davis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John P. Collins, Gray, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chauncy St. John, Packer, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hydrangea, Pettis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Barbey, Saunders, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Staten Islander, Hammond, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George Hotchkiss, Rackett, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Handy, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Young, Gloucester, with fish to E. Nickerson.

Schr. Mindora, Smith, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Addie M. Bird, (of Rockland,) Merrill, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Willie Martin, Morris, Bowdoinham, for Baltimore.

Schr. R. L. Tay, Boyd, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hannah Chave, Francis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Murray, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Union, Hadwin, Providence.

Schr. Rachel Edwards, Hill, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Brown, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Winslow Morrell, Smith, New-London.

Schr. Trimmer, Hyde, New-Haven, for Albany.

Schr. F. G. Russell, Clark, Hartford.

Schr. Osprey, Kelly, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Adrianna, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Wm. S. Camp, Bailey, Bridgeport, for Albany.

Schr. Memento, Layton, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Louisa, Hamilton, Boston.

Schr. May Day, Miller, Providence.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Hartford.

Schr. W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford.

WIND—Sundown, light. S., clear.

Below.

Ships Jacob A. Stamler and Sovereign of the Seas, both from Liverpool, spoken by pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.

Sandy Hook, 1 o'clock A. M.—One ship to anchor on the bar, bound in.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Arr. ship Canova, from Shield; barks Marcellus, from Archangel; Henry, from Cronstadt; Evanell, from Gottenburg; brigs Ottawa, from Troone; William A. Rogers, from Jacmel; Charles Miller, Philadelphia; Tangier, from Philadelphia; Isabella Jewett, from Rondout; bark Sarah A. Staples, from Antwerp.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 11.—The steam-ship William P. Clyde, from New-York, arrived this morning, making the passage in 38 hours.

Sld. schrs. L. N. Lovell, for Providence; Minnie Repplar, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 11.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports passed out brigs Romane, for Navassa; Clita, for Porto Rico; schr. Dawn, for London.

In the Roads, schrs. Francis W. Johnston and F. R. Porter, for Boston; R. H. Williams and J. H. Rapp, for New-York; bark Arletta, from Richmond for Marseilles, and a fleet of coasters.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 10.—Arr. schr. Emma Green, for Bangor, for New-Bedford.

Sld. schrs. Pampero, (Br.,) and Ring Dove.

At 7 A. M. wind was S.W. and light; weather clear.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Sld. ships Weathersfield, for Liverpool; Rance, for Iquique.

Miscellaneous.

The ship N. Boynton, Palmer, from Newport, arr. 10th, reports having had light easterly winds the first part of the passage; Sept. 4, lat. 44 30, lon. 62 25, encountered a hurricane from S. E. to S. W., which lasted 6 hours, during which lost sails and shifted cargo.

Spoken.

Aug. 28, on the Grand Banks, spoke fishing schr. J. M. Cromwell, fishing.

Aug. 30, lat. 49 25, lon. 54 30, spoke ship Epaminondas, (Br.,) from Bristol for Quebec.

Aug. 9, lat. 55, lon. 18, spoke brig Sarah Harris, (Br.,) from Greenock for Providence, R. I.

THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF A
Trunk Railroad
IN
NEW-YORK STATE,
PAYING
7 PER CENT. IN GOLD,
ARE OFFERED AT PAR.

THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, which will be 400 miles in its total length from New-York to Oswego, including the Auburn branch, has 150 miles of road already completed and in profitable operation on the Northern section, extending from the City of Oswego to Sidney Plains, where it intersects the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Work is being vigorously pushed on other portions of the line; and it is the expectation of the Company to have at least 100 miles more in operation before the close of the present season.

THE LOCAL BUSINESS

is already large, and the Company has just concluded a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for transporting the coal of that large and wealthy corporation to the northern sections of the State. This will add so largely to the business and profits of that section of the road, already controlling the local traffic of one of the most populous and fertile districts of the State, that its NET earnings, without the aid of through business, can hardly be less than 7 per cent. on its entire cost, which is 100 per cent. in excess of the interest on its bonds.

A STRONG POINT

in regard to these bonds, is the fact that the issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, and BEHIND THE BONDS IS

A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEARLY $7,000,000, which affords ample guarantee of the financial strength of the Company.

THE BONDS.

They are issued in denominations of $1,000; may be either coupon or registered, at the option of the purchaser; bear seven per cent. gold interest, free of income tax, payable on the 1st of January and July in New-York City, and have twenty-five years to run to maturity.

The popularity of these bonds as a perfectly safe security, bearing the highest rate of interest authorized by the laws of New-York, payable in gold coin, free of Government tax, has kept the supply nearly exhausted; but the recent and early future completion of additional sections will for a time furnish a liberal supply, to which we respectfully invite the attention of investors, in the confident belief that no better security can be found on the market.

PRICE, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

Governments and other current securities taken on exchange.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
ON A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE.
THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY,

From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 205 miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

Over seven-eighths of the loan has been marketed during the construction of the line. The balance we offer at 92½ AND INTEREST, giving investors the full benefit of the advantages of the completion of the road.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For maps and full particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

REVOLUTION IN
TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE.
PRICE PER POUND GREATLY REDUCED.

PURE WATER

To satisfy the public beyond the possibility of doubt, as regards both the strength and durability of our TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE, we have recently increased the thickness and weight of the several sizes and letters, making them in all cases to correspond exactly with like sizes and letters of the ordinary Lead Pipe. This establishes our TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE as the strongest flexible Pipe in use. With the increase in weight, we have also reduced the price per pound nearly one-half, making the cost per foot on the heavy pipe, adapted to plumbing, about the same as before, while the lighter pipes, used so extensively for conveying water from springs and ponds, are reduced in cost fully one-third. The greater density the metals receive, owing to the fact that double the pressure is required to make tin-lined lead pipe, adds materially to their resisting power. Architects and plumbers cannot fail to be satisfied that, with weight for weight, and thickness for thickness, a pipe so constructed is decidedly stronger than the ordinary lead pipe. The increased thickness of the lead coating allows the joints and connections to be made with ordinary plumbers' solder, without affecting the strength of the pipe. As to which is the purest and safest pipe for domestic use, it is not difficult to determine. Our TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE can be known by our Trade Mark, which is four ribbed lines, running lengthways of the pipe, at equal quarter distances. In ordering, or making inquiries for price, send bore of pipe required, and head or pressure of water. Circulars and sample of pipe sent by mail, free. Warranted to be stronger and more durable than Lead Pipe of corresponding sizes and letters. Address the COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 213 Centre-st., New-York, also manufacturers of Block Tin Pipe, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Solder, &c.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. [illegible] information furnished; highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

KINDLING-WOOD.—HENKEN & GIESCHEN, dealers in Virginia Pine, Oak and Hickory, by the cord or load, sawed and split to order. Nos. 511 to 537 West 21st-st. Orders through mail promptly filled.

"RUSSIAN BRACES."
The best Suspenders ever worn.